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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MR. CARNEGIE'S PARTING SHOT.

HE RETURNS THE FIRE OF THOSE WHO ATTACKED HIS COMMENTS ON THE CANAL.

SOME LOGICAL ARGUMENT.

INSISTS STRONGLY THAT THE CANAL BE BUILT AS A PUBLIC WORK.

CITY'S WELFARE AT STAKE.

Gives His Opinion of the Iron Business and Also of Mr. Westinghouse.

LEFT FOR NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Andrew Carnegie and his party finished a week's visit here yesterday, and have returned to New York, whence they came last Sunday. During his stay Mr. Carnegie made the customary tours of inspection to his company's manufacturing plants in this district, looked after the new library building and visited the exposition. Looking over the topographical map of the proposed routes for the ship canal, which was on exhibition there, he made some characteristic comments, involving friendly criticism of certain contemplated features of the canal, which created more or less of a commotion among the friends of the project. Before he went away yesterday he referred to the canal matter again in a statement of his views on the subject.

"The intense interest I have taken from the start in the question of water transportation from Pittsburg to the lakes prompted me to visit the exposition Friday to examine the canal model," he said. "As was natural, I made some suggestions to the able gentlemen who have been so far-sighted as to realize the necessity for a canal, and very naturally, also, the published reports of all that passed, while in the main correct, are not quite accurate in detail. That the people of Pittsburg may fully understand the thoughts that have been passing through my mind in regard to this subject let me make a statement.

The Canal in Detail.

"First, as to the necessity for the canal, I do not believe there lives in Allegheny county a man more fully convinced than myself. It has been my business to study the question of iron and steel manufacture in the United States, and often as I have passed in review the claims and advantages of the various points I have never failed to come back to good, old Pittsburg and say, 'Here is the spot.' I continue this study, and to-day I can no longer say this. I know it is not the case. Pittsburg is no longer the best point to manufacture iron and steel in the United States.

"The reason is easily given. It takes two tons of iron ore to make a ton of finished steel. It takes only one ton of coke to make one ton of steel pig iron. Therefore a manufacturing plant on the shore of Lake Erie, north of Pittsburg, has not to transport by rail the two tons of ore. It comes to the manufacturer by water, and he has only to transport the ton of coke from Pittsburg to the lake. This gives the Lake Erie manufacturer so decided an advantage that if one were about to locate iron and steel works, he would go there.

"When the people of Pittsburg realize this, I think it will not take 25 years, as one of our able papers has said, to educate them to the idea of the county providing a canal. Nor five years. Five months will be quite sufficient. Pittsburg is not going to lose its supremacy when nature has put within its reach at a trifling cost the means of holding it."

Coming to the point that perhaps prompted more challenges of his stated suggestions than any other, Mr. Carnegie reiterates his reasons for the faith that is in him in favor of waterway enough for light-draught boats:

"As to the size of the canal, the question of a foot or two greater or less depth is unimportant. I hope it will have to be deepened at some future time, no matter what depth it is started with. But there are vessels building to-day which will, the year after next, bring down to the lake ports 6,300 tons of ore. If that 6,000-ton vessel can transport ore cheaper than the smaller vessels, then more 6,000-ton vessels will be built, and the smaller ones will gradually disappear. I assume, therefore, that the large vessels are to be used, and even much larger than 6,000 tons. One ship recently built for the ocean left New York with 12,000 tons cargo. Within the last 90 days four ships of similar size have been ordered. We will see the day when ships will carry 20,000 tons on the ocean, and 10,000 tons at least on the lakes.

Economics of Transportation.

"I submit that this question has to be settled on economic grounds. Can a 6,000-ton vessel bring ore to Ashtabula at a difference in cost over a small 2,500 or 3,000 ton vessel greater than would be required to transfer that ore at the lake port into, say, 1,000-ton barges?

"Second, can barges carrying 800 or 1,000 tons be brought from Beaver up the Ohio river to our various works to-day without the expenditure of a dollar? Mr. Roberts or Mr. Shaw assured me that there were seven feet of water at the shallowest point. That was near Turtle Creek, in the Monongahela river, and this could be dredged for a trifle.

"Third, can such barges pass through the canal and up to Pittsburg, carrying their freight, at a cheaper rate per ton than a lake vessel of, say, 2,500 tons? I think they can, because the costly vessel, with its costly crew, could not be economically used upon the canal and around the works at Pittsburg. In short, can lake navigation and canal navigation be most economically conducted by different kinds of vessels, each especially designed for the traffic?

"Now, some of my good friends, the editors of our papers, are rather hasty, I think, in deciding that my views are wrong. I have never gone so far as to say that they were right, only that I believe a careful study of the question will prove them so. We shall see bye and bye which opinion is sound. I need not speak of the manifold advantages which would flow from my being right.

"First, the ample supply of water for a moderate canal could easily be provided. Second, the cost would be so small, and the work all so easy and usual, that the capital could be raised at once. For instance, I will assume that the cost of this moderate canal will reach $15,000,000, although, as I understand it, the engineers' estimate for a moderate canal is millions of dollars less. But it is well, always, to err upon the safe side. We do not want any after-

Continued on Fourth Page.

POOR STRIKE PROSPECTS.

Miners in the Dubois Region Not Anxious to Go Out.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 20.—Great anxiety prevails to-night in the bituminous coal region on account of the strike situation. Labor leaders are not certain that the strike will be general, and if it is not it will be useless for a portion of the mines to remain idle. DuBois and Reynoldsville miners have been idle for months. Beech Tree and Coal Green men decided yesterday to suspend, but the whole affair hangs upon the decision of the Rochester & Pittsburg coal and iron company miners at Punxsutawney and the Berwind-White miners in the Houtzdale region. At a meeting to-day the former decided to work pending the action of the latter. Patton (Cambria county) miners held a meeting this afternoon and decided to continue work, while at Hastings, Barnesboro and Spangler the miners decided to strike. If the Berwind-White miners quit work the strike will be general throughout the Beech Creek, Houtzdale, Punxsutawney and DuBois fields; if they continue work it is the opinion that the strike will be a failure at the beginning. Master Workman Wilson has agreed to call the strike off and make a demand for an advance later if a meeting of operators and miners is held.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—The indications to-day are that the miners' strike will not amount to much in the Clearfield and Beech Creek coal regions, whatever it amounts to in adjoining regions. At Osceola last night a mass meeting was held and was attended by miners from all the mines in that district, some eight or ten. On the question of going on strike to-morrow morning the votes was almost solid against, and a resolution was adopted not to attend any mass meeting in neighboring towns. Along the Beech Creek railroad the following mines voted against going on strike: Pardee, Lancashire No. 2, Glenwood, Gearhart, Decatur, Royal, Acme and Forest. The Morrisdale voted to suspend work until Thursday, and if the balance of the region was not out by that time to return to work. It is believed the Houtzdale miners will take the same action as the Osceola miners.

NICE GOINGS ON.

YOUNG MEN TOOK GIRLS TO EMANUEL CHURCH AT NIGHT.

A Witness Found Who Will So Testify Against Durant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The prosecution in the trial of W. H. T. Durant has found a witness who will testify that everything was not right in Emanuel church prior to the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. This witness is a colored bootblack, named Budd Wilson. To-night, when he was served with a subpena, he told his story to Detective Seymour.

"I know King and Durant so well that they talked freely with me," said he. "At first I was surprised that such religious young men should be carrying on in such a fashion, but after a while I concluded they were about the same as other young men. I learned from those two boys themselves that they were taking girls to the church every night, and of the different girls who accompanied them. I know of five girls who used to go to the church at night with these boys. The people in the mission would be very much surprised if they knew who the girls were. They all belong to respectable families."

District-Attorney Barnes has decided not to introduce any experts on handwriting in rebuttal. The defense did not go into this matter as deeply as was expected, so there is no real need of following up the handwriting exhibits on behalf of the people.

The defense will not keep Witness Lenehan long on the stand to-morrow. He did not fulfill expectations. Durant and his attorney thought he would go on the stand exhibiting a striking resemblance to the defendant, and testify that he offered to sell a chip diamond ring to Pawnbroker Oppenheim at about the time the latter says Durant visited his place with Blanche Lamont's ring. Lenehan surprised the defense by testifying that he never wore a mustache in his life, and that his visit to Oppenheim's place was after Blanche Lamont's rings had been returned to the dead girl's aunt.

The defense will close as soon as the attorneys are through with Lenehan, and then the rebuttal. Miss Carrie Cunningham will close the rebuttal evidence. Arguments may be reached by the end of the week.

EACH CHARGE KILLED A MAN.

Reported Tragedy Yesterday Afternoon Near Bolivar Junction.

Albert Cable and James Brett, brothers-in-law, and well-known farmers, living in the country, a mile north of Bolivar Junction, on the West Penn railroad, were fatally shot by P. Kingsland, an aged and wealthy farmer, at 6 o'clock last evening. The two men, according to accounts of the tragedy received in Allegheny last night, were under the influence of liquor, and were said to have been killed for insulting Kingsland's daughter-in-law.

News of the double murder was telegraphed to Operators W. J. Madigan and H. L. Miller, of the West Penn railroad station, in Allegheny, about 9 o'clock last night, from the operator at Bolivar Junction. The place where the killing occurred is near Bolivar and Blairsville, about 50 miles from Pittsburg. The country around there is a farming section. Brett and Cable are, according to the operator's information, well-known throughout the neighborhood in which they lived. When sober their reputation has been that of good citizens, but when under the influence of drink, they were feared by the neighboring farmers.

It is said that they held a grudge against one of Farmer Kingsland's sons, and that yesterday, while intoxicated, they paid the Kingsland farm a visit. There happened to be nobody at home but the elder Kingsland and a wife of one of the sons. Cable and Brett, it is said, offered the woman many indignities. The old man ordered them to leave, and they refused. They persisted in their abuse of the woman, and the farmer grabbed a double-barreled shotgun from the wall and fired at his tormentors, one after the other, giving each of them the contents of a barrel. The only further information the operators had was that the charges took fatal effect, the operator at the other end of the line having stated both Cable and Brett were dead.

The two murdered men are married and have large families. Kingsland made no effort to escape the authorities, but surrendered himself. The occurrence caused great excitement throughout the country, when news of the shooting spread. Kingsland's farm is nearly a mile distant from the farms of Brett and Cable.

Sympathy for Cubans.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Oct. 20.—Acting upon the request of the committee of one hundred of Chicago, Mayor Baker, of Barnesville, has called a meeting for October 31, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots and asking congress to recognize them as belligerents. Petitions are being circulated for the same purpose here and they are largely signed.

CONQUERED BY SULPHUR FUMES.

G. S. MERWIN, A WEALTHY IRON DEALER OF CHICAGO, BECAME SUDDENLY INSANE.

DEFIED FRIENDS AND POLICE.

Fired at Them With a Winchester and a Revolver.

STOOD A SEVENTEEN HOURS' SEIGE

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A crazy man, armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, defied the police, threatened to kill his neighbors and blazed away at imaginary foes all day long to-day, in Woodland park, that exclusive little patch of lawn lying east of Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Gaius S. Merwin, resident partner of the firm of Rogers, Brown & Merwin, an eastern company dealing in pig iron, a member of the Union League club, and of the Sons of Connecticut, and a man of wealth and refinement, was the one who defied the police and his friends to take him from the fortress of his home. With his wife he attended the Melba concert at the Auditorium Saturday afternoon, going there in apparent possession of all his faculties. While listening to the divine notes of the great singer, he turned suddenly to Mrs. Merwin and whispered excitedly:

"Do you see those four men sitting behind us? Don't look now. They're watching us. They are detectives, and have been following me for days."

After the concert Mr. Merwin refused to go home with his wife without the company of some friends. He was overwhelmed with the fear that his life was threatened, and could not be persuaded to start away from the theater until A. A. Dewey, a friend, had been sent for. With Mr. Dewey he was willing to go home.

About 10 o'clock Mrs. Merwin was terrified to see her husband coming downstairs partially clothed, and with a revolver in his hand. To her further horror Mrs. Merwin saw that her husband failed to recognize her. She watched him go to the front door, which he locked. Then she saw her husband coming toward her with the shining weapon pointed at her breast. As she stood trembling with fear, her husband closed the inner door, and she was locked in the little vestibule. With a sinking heart she heard her husband ascend the stairs again and close and lock the door of their bedroom. Mrs. Merwin started to arouse the neighbors, and finding all the doors locked, she jumped through a window and fell upon the ground 10 feet below.

Mrs. Merwin managed to awaken the Baldwins, her nearest neighbors, and told her story. Mr. Baldwin went to the Merwin residence and endeavored to see Mr. Merwin, but was refused admittance. Mr. Baldwin had Dr. White called, but he, too, was refused admittance. Then Officers Rardin and O'Houlihan arrived upon the scene. Merwin warned them to keep away or he would shoot them.

All night the two men remained on watch in the house. At daybreak more policemen were called, and were reinforced by neighbors. Merwin talked to his friends from a balcony, on which he was standing in his night shirt, for a few minutes, and then began shooting with his Winchester and revolver. Several attempts were made to quiet him, but all to no purpose, and finally, for fear of getting shot, the neighbors retired to places of safety.

The police, however, sneaked into the cellar of the house, threw some sulphur into the furnace, closed the registers of all the rooms except Merwin's, and awaited developments. After a 17-hours' siege the officers broke into Merwin's room and found him unconscious. Doctors were summoned, and a half hour later Merwin was out of danger from the effects of the sulphuric fumes.

Merwin was this evening taken to the Detention hospital, where he will be care fully watched until he fully recovers. Mrs. Merwin is still in a dangerous condition from her fright.

Before the police thought of the sulphur method they had tried to overcome Merwin by squirting chloroform into the room, with a syringe, through the keyhole. But Merwin was shrewd, and threw up the windows, thus dissipating the fumes of the drug. During the siege Merwin fired about 140 shots. He splintered doors, shattered window panes and tore holes in the plaster of the room with bullets from his rifle. He fired shots at the neighboring houses, breaking windows and causing the inmates to take refuge in the rear rooms. One or two bicyclists passing by were fired at, but Merwin's aim was bad, and they escaped with a bad scare.

Merwin is 35 years old. He came to Chicago five years ago from New Haven, Conn., where he was reared. Three years ago, while in the iron range in the Tennessee mountains, Merwin was kicked in the head by a horse, and to the consequent brain injury his present condition is ascribed. He was married a year ago to a prominent young lady of New Haven, Conn.

A GREAT SNOWSTORM.

Phenomenal Fall of 10 Inches Yesterday at Erie.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 20.—Snow commenced falling at an early hour this morning and continued steadily all day, at 9 p. m. the earth being covered with a fleecy mantle to the depth of 10 inches. The storm is phenomenal, inasmuch as it is largely local. At Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo, the amount of snowfall was of too small moment to be measured. The weather office reports that snow fell at Sault Ste. Marie, Oswego and Erie. At 10 o'clock the storm was raging without any indications of an abatement and the prospects are that by morning the snow will be of a sufficient depth to seriously impede street car and other traffic.

Vessels are unable to leave port, and those which ventured out 48 hours ago are getting back if they can. The snow is very wet and thousands of dollars of damage is being done to the fruit and shade trees, as the leaves have not yet fallen, and the trees are being crushed.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—A blizzard struck Michigan last night at midnight and has been raging with great violence ever since. The mercury has fallen below the freezing point, and the wind has increased from 12 to 30 miles an hour. Nearly every point in the state reports flurries of snow. The heaviest fall was in the upper peninsula. In the lower peninsula the fall was sufficient to cover the ground in some places. The indications are for a continuance of the cold wave.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Reports received here state that snow-storms prevailed yesterday at Menominee, Mich.; Oshkosh; Plainfield, Appleton, Peshtigo and Ironbelt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Six inches of snow have fallen in Livingston county. Houses were unroofed by a terrific windstorm.

FATAL STREET CORNER.

A Young Milkman Instantly Killed by a Traction Car.

David Wilkey, 19 years old, the son of Thomas Wilkey, a farmer of Ohio township, was instantly killed about noon yesterday by a Pleasant Valley car at Bellevue. The young man had been delivering milk from a wagon and was on his way home.

While he was driving along Jackson street in Bellevue, car 145 came up behind the wagon. Wilkey turned out of the track when the gong was sounded, but just as the car was about to pass the horse frightened and plunged onto the track again. The car hit the wagon in the middle and broke the front wheels. Wilkey and his brother Thomas, 9 years old, were thrown into the street. David fell on the track in front of the car and the wheel guard struck him on the head, splitting it open across the forehead. Thomas had his leg broken by the fall.

Both boys were caried into the office of Dr. Reynolds, who, with Dr. Burham, a passenger on the car, examined their injuries. David was dead. His body was taken to the livery of E. G. Caughey, and there identified and claimed by his father.

Deputy Coroner Mark Donley decided that nobody was to blame. The car, however, had no fender. The accident is the third one that has happened at that corner of Sherman street. The street is steep at that point, and it is said that the cars usually are allowed to descend at great speed.

A FLOOD OF DEATH.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE LOWER CALIFORNIA STORM.

Twenty-Five or Thirty Lives Were Lost at Culiacan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The story of the terrible storm that recently swept the Gulf of California has only been hinted at in the meager dispatches that have been received from Mexico. The first word picture of the gale in its awful entirety is drawn by Captain Van Helms, master of the steamship Willamette Valley, who has just arrived from the region devastated by the cyclone.

The difficulty in getting news from the wind-swept and water-ruined country has seemed as strange as the storm itself. The cyclone passed over a country remote from connecting lines of railroad, and far away from reliable means of communication. The telegraph wires were all prostrated, and many of them will remain down for weeks to come. At Guaymas little or nothing about the storm seemed to be known. Letters received from points within the stricken area were incomplete, full of doubts, uninteresting and mostly written in Spanish, and poorly written at that.

These reasons mentioned and others as potent, will account for the fact that the world will first learn of the partial destruction of the capital of the state of Sinaloa through Captain Van Helms nearly three weeks after the cyclone. Other details nearly as important as these, have remained for him to describe. The fury of the storm was not most felt at La Paz, as had been supposed, but at the interior plateau of Culcan. The storm burst in the mountains back of this important town, and the waters worked an awful wreck. Between 25 and 30 people were drowned outright, and many others were injured in the raging flood that rushed through this city.

Culiacan is a historic city. In it are the state buildings of Sinaloa. Back of it are some of the richest silver mines the world has ever known. It is a town of fully 11,000 people. The Culiacan river runs through it. When the storm struck the ridge of high mountains back of the city, there was such a downpour of rain, that in an incredibly short time the canyons were full of water, pent up by the very quickness with which it fell. Before the climax and fury of the elements were reached this water descended from canyon to valley, and valley to plateau, with the greatest fierceness ever known in that part of the country.

STRIKE STATISTICS.

Interesting Points in the Report of Labor Commissioner Wright.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, computes that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $190,493,382, and to employers to $94,825,837. The loss to employes on account of strikes was $163,807,866, and on account of lockouts, $26,685,516; to employers on account of strikes $82,590,386, and on account of lockouts, $12,235,451.

The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167 and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes 3,714,406, making an average loss to the employes of each establishment of $2,368, and to each person of $44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,067, and the number of persons locked out 366,690. These persons lost an average of $73 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted as far as ascertainable to $13,438,704, or a little over 7 per cent of the total loss to employes.

One of the most important tables given is that relating to the causes of strikes. More than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages, over 13 per cent for a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and more than 8 per cent by the determination of employers to reduce wages. Three thousand six hundred and twenty, or almost 8 per cent of the strikes, were caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employment of non-union men.

The industries most affected by strikes in the past 7½ years were the building trades with 20,785 establishments involved. After these in the order of importance came coal and coke, clothing, tobacco, food preparations, stone quarrying, etc.

Out of a total of 10,488 strikes in the entire country for this period 5,909, or to exceed 56 per cent, occurred in 26 of the principal cities, while of the establishments involved in lockouts over 61 per cent occurred in these cities.

Success was gained by the employes in over 43 per cent of the strikes, partial success in over 10 per cent, while the remaining 46 per cent were failures. Over 48 per cent of the lockouts succeeded completely, and over 10 per cent partially. The others were failures. In the successful strikes 669,992 persons were thrown out of employment, 318,801 in those partially successful and 1,400,988 in those which failed. Of the total number of persons thrown out of employment by the strikers in the entire period of 13½ years, 8.78 per cent were females, and by lockouts 22.53 per cent.

Of the 10,482 strikes which occurred in the 7½ years especially covered by the present report 7,295 were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 442 lockouts of this period only 81 were ordered by organizations of employers.

Sixty-nine per cent of all the strikes and 76 per cent of all the lockouts of the 7½ year period treated of occurred in the five states of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, Illinois taking the lead of all the states of the Union.

WHY GARFIELD WAS NOMINATED.

JOSEPH MEDILL SAYS THE CONVENTION WAS CAPTIVATED BY THE OHIOAN'S ELOQUENCE.

WAS FAITHFUL TO SHERMAN.

Refused All Arguments to Desert the Senator's Cause.

MORE OF THE INSIDE HISTORY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Joseph Medill, of the "Tribune," in speaking of the charge of treason made against Garfield in Senator Sherman's book, told this story of the convention of 1880:

"I speak from a pretty close personal acquaintance with General Garfield, commencing as far back as 1852. It should be remembered that Mr. Sherman did not have the united support of the delegates from his own state. Nine of the 44 Ohio delegates voted for Blaine on 35 of the 36 ballots cast before a nomination was made, and extending over five days. Mr. Sherman had 34 votes throughout to the thirty-fifth ballot, and my recollection is that one vote was steadfastly cast for Edmunds, of Vermont. This division of his own forces very seriously weakened his chances for the nomination all the way through the contest. General Garfield used every possible effort to induce the Blaine men of the Ohio delegation, after casting a few ballots, to support Sherman, but all his persuasion was in vain.

"On the evening of the last day's balloting but the final one I heard a rumor that the Wisconsin delegation, which had been supporting Blaine and Washburne for some 30 ballots, intended to make a break for Garfield on the next morning. That night I sought him out at his hotel to inquire what he knew about this purpose. He said he knew no more than I did, but that he totally disavowed all responsibility for it; that it would not be done with his consent, and that it would be against his protest; that it would be construed as an act of bad faith against Sherman; that he came to the convention to advocate Mr. Sherman's claims in good faith; that he had worked for him all in his power, and hoped yet to see his nomination take place.

"The vote at that time stood 306 for Grant, 275 for Blaine, 90 to 100 for Sherman, and the rest scattering among various candidates. I said to Garfield in reply, 'It must be manifest to the friends of Mr. Sherman that it is not possible for him to receive the nomination, after five days' of balloting and not increasing his strength in any direction. Why would it not be best for the Ohio delegation to unite solidly on Blaine? I think it would result in his nomination if you give him the 44 Ohio votes; that he would get enough from other states opposed to a third term to secure his nomination.'

"Mr. Garfield replied with some sharpness and feeling that although he loved James G. Blaine as well as any public man in the United States, he could not consent to any such proposition. He intended to stick to Sherman to the end of the struggle. I left him, and he did stick to Sherman until the convention, by a spontaneous movement next day, gave him 400 votes on the thirty-sixth ballot, and amidst tremendous cheering he was declared the nominee while he was standing up waving his arms and expostulating against what was being done. The convention would not listen. No man who was present could believe that it was a theatrical performance rehearsed for that occasion. That it was a real, genuine and spontaneous action on the part of nearly all who cast their votes for him, was evident to every intelligent observer.

"The absolute fact is that General Garfield led the forces against the third term with so much ability and power that he made a deep impression on the whole convention and the crowd of spectators and readers of the proceedings. They discovered that he was a man of first-class ability and evidently possessed of talent requisite to make a good president himself. When he placed Sherman in nomination, he pronounced the strongest eulogy on the Ohio statesman that he ever received up to that time or since. As read in cold type, it was the most eloquent and powerfully eulogistic speech made by any other man in behalf of any other candidate, not even excepting that great effort of Roscoe Conkling in behalf of General Grant.

"Before General Garfield had finished and when he was winding up his peroration, voices were heard in the gallery, shouting, 'Why not nominate Garfield.' He had carried away thousands by his eloquent arguments. Of course these men were influenced by the two other great speeches he had made—one against the unit rule and the other against the expulsion of Campbell. It may be said with absolute truth that his eloquent arguments gave him the nomination against his own sincere protest, and it is utterly unfair and cruelly unjust for John Sherman, for whom he worked so hard, and put forth such great efforts, to cast aspersions on his memory by insinuating that he was untrue in his leadership of the Sherman forces.

"Sherman is one of our great men whose chief ambition in life he has not succeeded in attaining."

CRUEL CRITICISM.

That Is De Young's Opinion of the Garfield Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—M. H. DeYoung, vice-chairman of the Republican national committee, makes several criticisms of Senator Sherman's new book, entitled, "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet."

"If I had a political enemy," said Mr. DeYoung, "I should be pleased to have him write a book. Senator Sherman errs when he says that one man controlled the New York delegation to the Republican convention in 1888, and that a corrupt bargain was made in the interest of Harrison during an interval between the adjournment of the convention Sunday night, and the time it assembled next Monday morning.

"In the first place the New York delegation was controlled by Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock, Chauncey Depew and Thomas Platt. It was well known when the convention assembled that the New York delegation was for Depew first and Harrison second. I was working for Blaine, so when Depew withdrew from the fight on Friday, I moved to adjourn until the next day, in order to avoid a stampede to Harrison. The New York delegates were firm for Harrison as a second choice for president, and he received their support without a corrupt bargain having been made, as Senator Sherman alleges."

Mr. DeYoung says the senator's criticisms of Garfield were cruel, and not justified by facts.

"I believe many of the harsh statements in the book may be attributed to Senator Sherman's disappointment," said Mr. DeYoung. "In this connection it may be said that the senator's ambition would probably have been realized long ago if he had not taken such an extreme stand."

GARFEILD'S WEAKNESS.

Was Not Fitted to Serve as a Leader of Men.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The "Enquirer" editorially to-day says: "The 'Enquirer' presented yesterday enough about the new book by Senator John Sherman to indicate that is is probably the most valuable contribution to the political history of this country published for a generation. Mr. Sherman has always been a party man, but history cannot be written like a campaign document, and the historian cannot expect to escape harsh feelings, and perhaps severe criticism, if he writes of the times in which he acted himself.

"Mr. Sherman speaks in high terms of the personality and eloquence of Garfield, but says he was a man lacking in will power and changed his opinion easily. This is a faithful picture, expressed in terms of reserve. Mr. Sherman might have gone further, and only reflected the views of contemporaneous Republican politicians who had associated with the martyr president, and said that while Garfield was a good stumper, and qualified to act in a legislative body under direction and restraint, he was unfit for leadership.

"The statement in this new chapter in political history that Garfield, in making up his cabinet, was guided by James G. Blaine in his resolve not to retain Sherman as secretary of the treasury, is another significant reminder. It was the opinion of many experienced and thoughtful men that Blaine would run the Garfield administration. The assassin's bullet cut off a stormy administration, in all probability. When so distinguished a statesman as John Sherman takes these matters up, it is fairly within the province of current journalism to say that had Garfield survived, his position as president of the United States would have been almost pitiable, unless his friends had risen and brought an irresistible pressure to bear to oust Blaine from the cabinet.

"Garfield was always taken care of by his friends in politics. He was looked upon as a valuable factor in party work, whose intellect and eloquence should not be allowed to go to waste, but he was in scarcely any sense a leader.

"Mr. Sherman's book gives some independent views touching ex-President Harrison that may be of immediate application; and his criticism of the Grant administration will be of service in teaching the people that under our system of government all wisdom and practical knowledge of affairs need not necessarily be centered in the chief executive. The president of the United States who undertakes to run everything in person is usually the most conspicuous as a failure.

"The position of secretary of the treasury would have been an ideal one for Mr. Sherman under Grant, as it was under Hayes. Indeed, it is well understood that Mr. Sherman would revolt against cabinet service under such dominating men as Harrison and Cleveland. He would exercise, in fact, the independent power which congress confers on the secretary of the treasury, or resign in self-respect."

GARFIELD WAS HONORABLE.

A. W. Campbell Bears Witness to His Loyalty to Sherman.

WHEELING, Oct. 20.—Hon. A. W. Campbell, who was chairman of the West Virginia delegation in the Republican national convention of 1880, was an intimate friend of General Garfield, and saw a good deal of him through the long convention. Mr. Campbell went under instructions to support Mr. Blaine, which he did loyally until the Blaine men were relieved by the Maine delegation. His famous passage with Conkling in opposing the iron-clad resolution proposed by the New York senator, was one of the memorable scenes of the convention. Mr. Campbell had a kindly feeling for Senator Sherman, and looked with interest on the Sherman movement. In an interview in the Wheeling "Intelligencer" to-morrow regarding General Garfield's attitude in the convention, Mr. Campbell will say:

"I had at no time any knowledge of any facts going to show that Garfield was anything less than loyal to Senator Sherman. At one stage of the proceedings, when it seemed that the convention was turning to him, I spoke of the matter to General Garfield. He replied that all honorable obligations must be discharged. It was evident that the convention would not nominate Grant, Blaine or Sherman. General Garfield was just the kind of a man to be regarded with favor at such a time. There was a good deal of the hero about him. He had won his spurs as a soldier, and had taken his rank as a statesman. He drew men to him. When he saw Sherman could not possibly be nominated, and that his own time had come, I cannot see that there was bad faith in permitting the convention to have its way."

RUSSIA MAKES PROTEST.

Demands the Restoration of the King of Corea.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 20.—Newspaper advices received from Seoul say that the Corean government confirms the news of the queen's death. It is reported that the Russian minister has protested against the maladministration of state affairs in Corea by the Tai-Won-Kun, the father of the king, and has demanded that the king should administer affairs. It is believed that if the protest is ignored an ultimatum will follow.

The "Nichishimbun" (newspaper) says that the Japanese minister Miura and other officials of the Japanese legation, are indicated as the principal fomenters of the disturbance, the Japanese soldiers having acted on Minister Miura's orders against the views of the Japanese advisors to the Corean government, who declared that Minister Miura's action would lead to serious international complications. Orders have been given that over 40 Japanese residents of Seoul should be deported.

A Tokio journal, the "Asaki," says that Minister Miura and the Japanese officials are returning to Japan under an escort of gendarmes. The foreign representatives at Seoul are stated to have demanded protection for their respective legations. All of them agree in denouncing the Japanese as the murderers of the Chinese.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A special to the "Herald" from Seoul, Corea, says: "The Russians repudiate the present Corean government, and ask that the king's rights shall be restored to him. It is believed that an ultimatum will follow. Mr. Miura, the Japanese minister here, has been recalled, and Mr. Kamura has been appointed in his place."

Fire Caused a Panic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Fire broke out on the fourth floor of the Grand Union hotel at an early hour this morning, and created a panic among the 85 guests who were asleep in the building. Awakened by the cries of fire, the guests became panic-striken and rushed from the building, and Mrs. I. Shedy and Louisa Thomas were prostrated by fright. There were several miraculous escapes, one man climbing down the fire-escape from the fourth floor, and thus making his way to the street. No one was fatally hurt.

NO COMPROMISE WITH CUBANS.

SPAIN SO ASSERTS, WHILE DE CAMPOS PREPARES FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

HELP FOR THE INSURGENTS.

American Company Forming to Furnish Them With Warships.

WILL ALSO PROVIDE NEEDED ARMS

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Senor Campos del Castillo, minister of foreign affairs, is quoted as saying that it is impossible that Spain should come to terms with Cuban insurgents.

Advices received here from Cuba say that General Oliver's column defeated 600 insurgents in the district of Los Remedios, and 30 of the insurgents were killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—The plan of General Martinez de Campos for the winter campaign, which will commence as soon as the rainy season terminates, is to organize many columns, operating in combination, posted all the way from Puerto of Caibarien, on the north coast of the province of Santa Clara, to Ceinfuegos on the southern coast. Captain-General Campos thinks that in this way the planters and their employes will be able to protect themselves and their property against the insurgents from the province of Santa Clara. With the assistance of 24,000 men to come next month from Spain, the general expects to reduce the rebellion to the province of Santiago by the month of March, and then with the concentration of troops thither and after hard fighting he expects the insurgents will surrender.

The bridge at Marrero, province of Santa Clara, has been partially blown up with dynamite by the insurgents. At Guinia, in the district of Trinidad, the insurgents have hanged three men who acted as guides in the last war.

The column of troops commanded by General Oliver has continued in pursuit of the insurgents, and at Cien Rosas, in the province of Santa Clara, the soldiers fell into an ambuscade set for them by 600 insurgents, commanded by Carrillo and Varona. The enemy opened fire upon the troops from both sides of the ravine, and later attacked the vanguard of the column with the machetes. The troops, however, charged with the bayonets and repulsed the insurgents, who left 10 killed upon the field. The column then pursued the enemy and overtook two bands of insurgents at the plantations of Julia and Rosalia. After a sharp exchange of shots the insurgents were again compelled to retreat and took up their positions at Mount Parejo. After half an hour's fighting the enemy fled panic-stricken at the artillery fire of the troops and disappeared in the direction of Rosalia, leaving two killed upon the field, and many dead horses behind them. The approach of night prevented the troops from pursuing the insurgents still further. On the government side only one soldier was killed, and two officers and four soldiers were wounded.

The authorities have received information that the band of Rafael Socorro has burned three houses and assassinated three defenseless persons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, places no credence in reports that he is to be recalled because of the alleged dissatisfaction of his government with his work here. He so expressed himself to a reporter to-day, when his attention was called to the matter. Up to the present time he had received nothing but proofs indicating that the home government was entirely satisfied with the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the legation here. Reports of his possible recall, the minister was inclined to think, originated from those who believe the cause of the insurgents would be promoted thereby. There had not been, he declared in conclusion, any dissatisfaction of his course on the part of the government, but, on the contrary, many evidences of its approval.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Rochester sympathizers with the Cuban patriots are planning to hold a public meeting for the purpose of creating more interest in the cause of the downtrodden Cubans. They have been offered the use of city hall for their mass meeting. Ex-Assemblyman James P. Tumulty, of this city, is one of the foremost sympathizers of the Cubans. He has large financial interests in the island, and is well acquainted with the country. To an Assocated Press reporter, the ex-assemblyman said:

"The natives of the island are more oppressed than were our forefathers under the tyranny of Great Britain. Why, even in times of peace, the soldiers who are sent from Spain to collect additional taxes from the already overburdened people may take possession of a Cuban's house, and make it their headquarters during their stay. Even the wives and daughters of these so-called insurgents are not safe from the presence of these Spanish nobles and hidalgoes. In Cuba there is absolutely no punishment for a Spaniard. He may do what he likes."

According to Mr. Tumulty, a movement has been started to form a stock company to have for its object the fitting out of merchantmen as privateers to cruise in Cuban waters. Another object of this company will be to furnish the Cuban patriots with arms and ammunition. Mr. Tumulty thinks congress will take some action in the Cuban matter when it meets again. In his opinion the patriots are making headway.

HE OBLIGED HIS WIFE.

She Told Him to Finish Himself and He Tried.

Charles Guenther, a German, 25 years old, living at Braddock, concluded early Sunday morning to put an end to his existence. He had previously had some trouble with his wife and her sister. The former succeeded in getting a pistol from him which he proposed to use in completing the job. She emptied its chambers and then threw it downstairs and told her husband to go ahead and finish himself. He started away, and a half hour afterward some boys leaving the Monongahela cemetery heard the report of a pistol in a stone quarry near by. Presently they saw a man running about as though wild, crying for help. Guenther had two cartridges in his vest pocket with which he reloaded the pistol. The bullet entered the left side penetrating the stomach. The would-be suicide is not expected to recover.

MUCH ANXIETY FELT.

No Word Received From Erzeroum for Four Days.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" says: "Anxiety is felt about Erzeroum, from which place no news has been received for four days. Travelers from Trebizonde state that two days before the massacre the Armenians were induced to give up their arms on the governor promising to be answerable for their safety."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—The porte has communicated to the ambassadors of the powers the imperial irade, giving the details of the Armenian reforms.

WHERE CAMPBELL WILL GAIN.

Republicans of Jefferson County Are in All Kinds of Trouble.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 20.—The Democrats of this county are entering this campaign with an enthusiasm which has been lacking for several years. The main reason for this is because the magnetic James E. Campbell has the warm support of every Democrat and hundreds of Republicans, while not a few Populists, who were formerly Democrats will scratch off the name of Coxey and vote for Campbell. The Republican campaign opening in this city, which was intended to be a vote-getter, worked just the opposite effect, and the Democrats are wishing the enemy would hold some more meetings of the same kind. The speaker, Jas. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, abused the Democrats. He made another bad break in attacking the foreign-born citizens by saying that immigrants were simply the off-scourings of Europe, and should be kept out entirely. This is as black a Sherman stronghold as there is in Ohio, and the party leaders are not giving a fig whether Bushnell or Foraker are elected.

The temperance Republicans are becoming disgusted with a party which allows George Cox to dictate its candidates, party policy on the liquor question, etc., and they are going to vote straight Prohibition. In several places the Populists are going to make inroads into the Republicans. Then, again, the two Republican candidates for state senator in this joint district are not the most popular men in the party, and they will be scratched badly. They are trying to straddle on the Haskell local option bill question. Both sides have compared notes, and the candidates will be compelled to take some decided stand before election day.

There is a determination on the part of the Republican voters to give local bossism and the county ring a backset, and many will bolt the ticket just to get even. Others argue that the reason this county gets no appointments in state institutions and it not given a candidate for congress, etc., is the big majority usually rolled up by the Republicans in this county. They argue that more offices and other party perquisites will come their way if the majority is cut down to a danger point. The ward-heelers feel that it would be to their advantage to have the majority close, as the Republicans don't have to put out any quantity of boodle, and the other side see it is useless. The Republican leaders see the disaffection, and have got a wad of money from some source to put out in an endeavor to hold up their vote.

HEOFFER WAS DUPED.

That Is the Claim Now Made by His Friends.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 20.—It is now claimed that Mr. C. W. Heoffer, the Republican who was displaced in his candidacy for re-election to the senate, because of a letter written to the Democratic state committee asking for $1,500, was the victim of a conspirator. C. R. Fuller, who presented the letter to the Democratic committee, is a Bible agent of New York. It is said that, having gained the confidence of Mr. Heoffer, Fuller sent him to Conrad Kipp, an influential and bosom friend, for his signature, with his own, on an Ohio assembly letter head, so that the Republican league of the state would recognize the same and furnish him funds to run his campaign. This was argued as necessary and procured. Then above these signatures was written the letter.

Although Heoffer has withdrawn from his candidacy, it is said he did not confess having written the letter, but only acknowledged that his signature was genuine.

Fuller is not in the city, and has left a pile of Bibles at the Hotel Wagner to pay his board bill. His wife is said to be at Lima.

It is reported that Mr. Heoffer had so much confidence in his friend Fuller that he would give him letters to mail to the Republican league, and he (Fuller) would pocket them and go to Columbus, call on the Republican committee and then reply himself. He has made about three trips.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—(Special).—Rev. C. W. Heoffer issued a long statement regarding his bribery letter through the state Republican committee to-night. He charges that R. C. Fuller, supposed to be in the employ of the Democratic state committee, secured his signature in blank on false pretenses, and forged the letter. He says he has reason to believe there are other forged letters out having his name.

Ex-Governor Waite Coming.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—County Chairman Floyd, of the Populist party in this county, has secured ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, for a series of speeches during the last week of the campaign. The chairman and a party of speakers will begin a tour of the county this week. Captain J. K. Barbour, John H. Stevenson, R. J. Goff and Thomas Grundy will be among those who will stump this county.

Cleveland a Bidder.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Efforts to bring the next Democratic national convention to this city are being made, and the city's claims will be taken to the meeting of the Democratic national committee, which meets in November.

JULIAN WILL NOT AGREE.

Declines to Sign the Revised Articles for the Fight.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 20.—In response to an interrogation by a representative of the Associated Press to-day as to his intentions, Martin Julian, Bob Fitzsimmons's backer, said:

"I will not agree to the revised articles, nor will I consent to having the contest postponed. I will have Fitzsimmons here ready to fight on October 31, and if the other man does not meet him we will claim the forfeit. If the town wants to make other arrangements, we will meet them."

Julian is to meet the Florida athletic club in conference to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the matters will probably come up for adjudication.

Sheriff Houpt has written to Governor Clarke, saying:

"As the chief peace officer of this county, I beg to assure you of my ability to cope successfully with any situation that is likely to confront our people. I also beg to inform you that the bringing of the militia into this county for such a purpose is entirely unnecessary, and will be extremely humiliating to our people. While I entertain no doubt of my ability to preserve the peace here and to prevent any infraction of the laws by Corbett or Fitzsimmons, still, if my power to do so should at any time become even doubtful, I will promptly call upon you for necessary assistance."

Casting an Enormous Bell.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Preparations for the casting of a mammoth church bell have been going on for some weeks at the Buckeye bell foundry in this city. The bell will be larger than the famous 13½ ton bell at Montreal, which is now the greatest on the continent. In ornamentation it will surpass all bells in existence, and will be the largest swinging bell in the world. It will supplement a chime of 40 bells. The clapper weighs 640 pounds. It is to swing in St. Frances de Sales's church.

THE WAR POINT APPROACHING.

FIRST STEP BY ENGLAND TO BUILD A MILITARY ROAD IN VENEZUELA MEANS FIGHT.

SUCH NOTICE ALREADY GIVEN.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS ALSO SENT THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC AN ULTIMATUM.

HASN'T REACHED CRESPO YET.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The "St. James Gazette" this afternoon follows up its disclosures of yesterday regarding the policy of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, and the apparent determination of the British government to uphold its claims by force of arms, by making the following important statement:

"We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now en route to President Crespo, if it is not already delivered to him.

"This final action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain before the former's recent holiday in France. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, even if Venezuela has to be brought to terms by methods which are the most effective in reaching an understanding with South American republics.

To Overawe Venezuela.

"The instructions to station Maxim guns on the frontier are to be associated in the dispatch only in the sense that guns will be necessary to overawe those Venezuelans who are not likely to pay attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The "St. James Gazette" also publishes a letter, signed Hugh Watt, deploring the retrograde condition of British Guiana, due, it is claimed, to the attempts to bolster up the decaying sugar-cane industry, but predicting that Mr. Chamberlain's policy will revive its industrial prospects.

The "Westminster Gazette," commenting upon a dispatch to the "Times" from New York declaring that a joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine is believed to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind, says: "There is no such thing. The Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States, and if the time ever comes for Great Britain to take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans and not against them."

The press association, late this evening, announced that the government had not received a reply to the ultimatum sent to Venezuela, and that the foreign office had not even received an intimation that it had been delivered to President Crespo. Probably this accounts for the fact that the foreign office will only confirm the "St James Gazette" story of the sending of the ultimatum, to the extent of saying that it is true the Marquis of Salisbury is taking steps to inform Venezuela that reparation is required for the Uruan outrages.

Attitude of the Press.

Summed up briefly the attitude of the English press and people toward Venezuela is one of conscious righteousness and calm serenity. It is everywhere asserted that the British claims are perfectly justified, and complete confidence in the firmness of the government is expressed. Hints have been thrown out for some time past that the Marquis of Salisbury will stand no nonsense from the Venezuelan government, and consequently the announcement of the "St. James Gazette" to-day that the premier had sent an ultimatum to President Crespo caused but little surprise, and was generally regarded as an ordinary incident of a strong conservative policy, of which there have been previous examples by the present government, the notifications to China and Ashanti being forerunners of the present dispatch. As in the case of Nicaragua, everybody expects this latest ultimatum will have the desired effect, without the necessity of a recourse to the arbitrament of arms.

The possibility of active intervention upon the part of the United States, which is recognized as being the most serious side of the present dispute, is discussed by the "Times," but Englishmen generally profess to believe that the Monroe doctrine is only a sort of bluff, which needs only to be met with a firm attitude.

It is generally believed, however, that the British colony of Guiana is in a bad way, and that her salvation lies in exploiting the gold fields which are in the disputed area.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The answer of Venezuela to the British ultimatum appears to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from the Venezuelan minister of foreign relations. This has been received in Washington. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects covered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guiana.

Old Demand Repeated.

These official statements disclose that the present ultimatum is a repetition of a demand made by Great Britain in November last. As Great Britain had no minister in Venezuela, relations being broken off, the German minister consented to act in presenting the British demand. Venezuela promptly rejected the demand, and refused to give the assurances Great Britain asked. The refusal was accompanied by a restatement of all Venezuela claimed. The circumstances of the demand and refusal are given as follows in the official statement of the Venezuelan foreign office, received here:

"In September last the government knew that the high authorities of Demerara, British Guiana, were getting ready to make protests and raise questions because some Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the River Cuyuni, near the place where the so-called English station is, and had felled timber on the right bank of the river. Information has been received here that this movement began by some threats of the colonial agents to a certain Venezuelan citizen, who had resided at that point for a long time. It was also known that the band of Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the river only for the purpose of celebrating the national festivity of July 5 in the house of some friends of theirs residing in that territory. The British colonial agents, who have exercised their authority since the day in which the government of Demerara wrongfully decided to occupy that part of the Venezuelan territory, were allowed to continue in their place without being molested by the forces of Venezuela.

"Such was the state of affairs when in the early part of last November the German legation, in charge of the protection of British interests in Venezuela, received a telegram from Berlin in which in the name of the British cabinet mention was made of a supposed violation of the colonial frontier, and assurances were urgently demanded that in the future no Venezuelan soldiers should be allowed to cross the stream on that side and go to the right bank of the Cuyuni river.

Equivalent to Withdrawal.

"A declaration of this kind by Venezuela would have been equivalent to an implied recognition of the alleged right of Great Britain to the possession of that territory, and would have also implied the withdrawal of the several protests made by Venezuela ever since 1887 against any infringement or abridgement of her territory. Under these circumstances no hesitation was possible, and the answer given by the department of foreign relations, far from giving the assurances demanded by the British cabinet, served only to make a repetition of all that the republic of Venezuela had said against the claims of Great Britain, although stating, at the same time, the desire of the government to avoid new difficulties through a just and fair settlement of the question."

The official statement from the Venezuelan foreign office covers also the policy of Venezuela in case the British attempts to build the military road recommended by British Minister Chamberlain in his letter to Governor Lees, of British Guiana. The Venezuelan statement closes with the significant sentence that on the question of building this road, the course of Venezuela has been such that the "invading neighbors" cannot make another step further on the Venezuelan side of the line "without at once provoking a collision."

The Venezuelan legation received its first news of the ultimatum from the Associated Press cables. The fact that Minister Andrade has not been advised from Venezuela indicates that the ultimatum is still en route, and has not reached Caracas.

President Crespo is at present at a summer resort, and the vice-president is acting president. The Venezuelan congress will not convene until next February. It happens, also, that a cabinet complication occurred 10 days ago. Four of the cabinet, including Dr. Pulido, minister of foreign affairs, resigned, and President Crespo has not yet named their successors.

SIX SPEECHES IN ONE DAY.

That Is the Record Made by Mr. Campbell Yesterday.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., Oct. 18.—Six speeches, each averaging three-quarters of an hour in length, a journey of nearly 60 miles in a carriage over a hilly country and incessant handshaking for 15 hours constituted the record made to-day by that wonderful campaigner, ex-Governor Campbell. Meetings were held at Somerset, New Lexington, Moxahala Furnace, Corning, Shawnee, Rendville and New Straitsville, the entire county of Perry being traversed and nearly 15,000 people addressed. This county comprises nearly all of the famous Hocking coal district, and the majority of his hearers were miners and iron workers. In each place great meetings greeted him, while flattering ovations met him along the journey.

His first stand was at Somerset, the boyhood home of General Phil Sheridan, the famous cavalry leader, and center of the agricultural district of the county. His argument on the wool question scored a tremendous hit. New Lexington is the county seat, and an immense crowd turned out to greet him. Here Miss Anna Minton presented him with a rabbit's foot as a talisman, accompanying the gift with a set of verses. At Moxhala Furnace a throng of ironworkers met him unexpectedly, and forced him to make a speech.

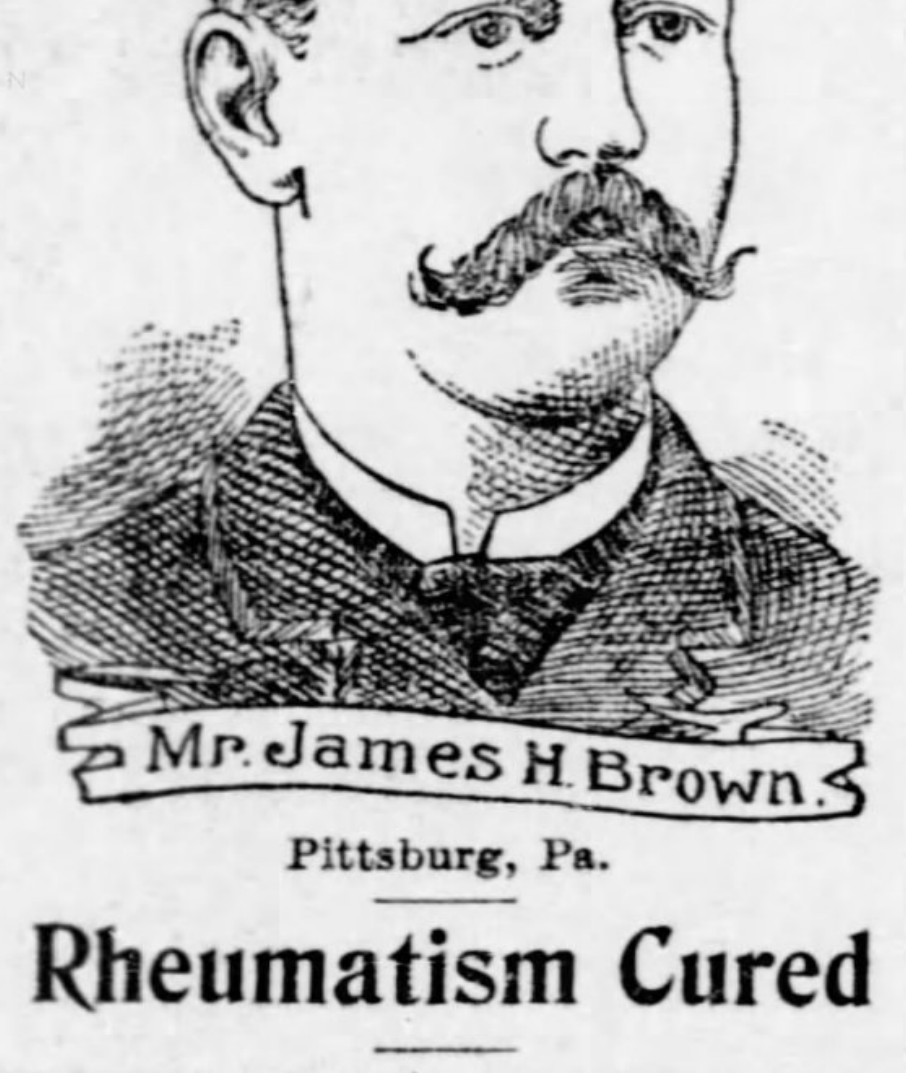
When near Corning a large delegation of pretty girls in wagons joined his party, and accompanied him for 20 miles, singing patriotic songs and waving flags. At Corning and Shawnee two large gatherings of miners met him, the halls being packed. He scored another hit by showing that the coal digging rate had advanced to 60 cents under the Wilson bill from 45 cents under the McKinley tariff, and that Andrew Carnegie had obtained a contract to furnish steel for three ships for the Cramps. Coxey was denounced as an ally of the Republican party, which was furnishing him the money to carry on his campaign.

At New Straitsville an immense turnout took place, Zanesville contributing a club of 300 marchers. The enthusiasm provoked by his trip through the county is unparalleled in the history of politics.

Good Tells Another Story.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—Louis Good, of Ellwood, in jail here for contempt of court, in running away after being subpenaed as a witness in an Ellwood liquor case, has written a letter in which he states that Burgess Harry Northwood, of Ellwood, neither gave nor promised to give him a cent for leaving the county to avoid testifying. He reiterates his charges against Constable Cunningham, however, and says the latter warned him when the New Castle officers went to Ellwood in search of him. He says he will tell his whole story to the court when he is asked to do so by that body.


Mr. James H Brown.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Rheumatism Cured

Blood Purified and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

James H. Brown is watchman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Pittsburg, Pa. Regarding Hood's he writes:

"Three years ago I was seized with inflammatory rheumatism. I was taken to the hospital for treatment and when discharged I was not able to follow my usual occupation. It was then I

Commenced to take Hood's

Sarsaparilla and after using it some weeks the pain and swelling left me and has not returned. I continued taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now in my usual health, being able to work every day." JAMES H. BROWN, 154 1-2 Forty-fifth Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

CATCHING COLD

Is What So Many People Are Doing Nowadays, and Thus Laying a Foundation for Chronic Catarrh.

Already the season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang is to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of chronic diseases, is a cold. This is the way chronic catarrh usually begins: A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages, which inclines one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while, seemingly—more or less discharge from the nose, hawking from the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, cracking in the ears.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Pe-ru-na, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh. While many people have been cured of catarrh by a single bottle of Pe-ru-na, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Pe-ru-na has cured cases innumerable of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only, internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence. But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Pe-ru-na at once at the slightest symptom of cold at this season of the year, and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Ask your druggist for the Pe-ru-na almanac.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

A Season of Natural Conditions Reached in Industrials.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade to-morrow will say:

The events of the week are promising in nature, though, to the speculative markets not entirely encouraging. The halting of demand and moderate yielding of prices in the great industrial markets show that a season of reasonable attention to natural conditions has arrived, and give hope that the future demand will be more nearly proportioned to actual consumption.

The iron industry is still fully engaged on old orders, but new business is so scanty that some works are seeking it at concessions in price, and only large contracts have been made at $1 75 to $1 80 for bridge plates quoted at 1.9 to 2.0 cents. Quotations are not lower, though any good order commands some discount. Billets sell at $21 and rods at $28 at Pittsburg, want of business in wire and wire nail continuing. Mills have to compete, in pig iron and other products, with speculators, who took large quantities on advancing prices, and actual consumption will not be fairly measured until the efforts of the speculation are out of the way.

Textile manufacturers have strong markets for materials to support them. The cotton market has been partly cornered for early delivery by a New Orleans operator. The rush of wheat to market and the largest output of flour ever known at Minneapolis are not evidences of a great shortage in yield, but the price has changed only an eighth for the week. Corn is stronger without clear reason.

"Bradstreet's" Wall street review to-morrow will say:

Speculation on the New York exchange for the past week has been altogether professional. The public had been frightened by the fear of a collapse of the inflated mining speculation at London. This fear proved to be groundless, and the fortnightly settlement went over without any disasters whatever. At the same time the London market is nervous and apprehensive. Another disturbing influence was found in the sudden and rapid advance of exchange rates. The current speculation in cotton having reached an extreme, the supply of commercial bills against such exports was cut off, owing to unwillingness of the foreigners to purchase on any such basis. This caused a rapid advance, under which the current figures for demand sterling rose from $4 87½ to $4 88¾. Gold shipments were confidently expected, and bear traders put out shorts on the bars.

The subsequent break in exchange rates to $4 87@4 87¼ is a sufficient reason for the latest recovery in prices, although the absence of any public buying of stocks checked any positively advancing disposition.

The following table, compiled by "Bradstreet's," shows the total clearings at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$637,096,093	27.9	....
Boston	100,817,705	18.4	....
Chicago	97,005,845	4.8	....
Philadelphia	81,773,309	27.2	....
St. Louis	30,457,751	26.6	....
San Francisco	16,631,354	9.2	....
Baltimore	16,566,938	28.6	....
Pittsburg	15,781,742	18.9	....
New Orleans	14,435,565	55.1	....
Cincinnati	13,565,050	9.7	....
Minneapolis	12,038,715	34.8	....
Kansas City	11,926,830	11.2	....
Detroit	7,721,840	32.6	....
Louisville	6,631,640	11.1	....
Providence	7,270,600	8.5	....
Cleveland	6,700,297	19.4	....

THE TORY PROGRAM.

The Conservatives to Hold a Congress at Brighton Next Month.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The annual Conservative congress, which will open at Brighton on November 19, promises to produce a party program, a thing that has hitherto been wanting. A ministry that has shirked definite pledges may not be bound by the decisions of the congress, but the meeting will have a high value as indicating more clearly than ever the aspirations of the party.

Making a forecast from an outline of the subjects that will be discussed, it can be said that the congress is likely to give first place to the question of denominational education, and this will be followed by measures for the relief of the agricultural depression and an Irish land bill, in the sense of relief for the landlords.

Next will come the Conservative bait for catching the vote of the workingmen. These latter schemes will include the housing of workingmen, old age pensions, lowered duties on beer and tobacco and the exclusion of pauper aliens. Lord Salisbury will deliver a speech at the congress on the evening of November 19, and this will be made the occasion of a large demonstration.

JUST ESCAPED PRISON.

David B. Swayne Gets a New Trial After Being Sentenced.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—David B. Swayne, a well-known real estate broker of Altoona, narrowly escaped a year's confinement in the Western penitentiary to-day. This morning he was convicted of embezzling $25, given him as earnest money on a real estate sale, and was immediately sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. This sentence aroused the greatest sensation, as Swayne's friends had believed that he was the victim of a blackmail prosecution. Judge Lyons, of Juniata county, who was unacquainted with the parties, had tried the case. This afternoon, after sentence had been imposed, eight leading members of the bar waited upon Judge Lyons and secured from him a rule for a new trial.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

SHERMAN'S BOOK CAUSES TALK.

BRINGS OUT SOME EVIDENCE THAT GARFIELD SCHEMED AGAINST HIM IN 1880.

AND ALSO SOME DENIALS.

The Garfield Family May Publish Facts on the Other Side.

IT HURTS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Hon. Warner M. Bateman, who was one of the delegates-at-large to the national Republican convention in 1880 from Ohio, and who has been a close friend of Senator Sherman in all of the latter's contests for the presidential nomination, returned from Boston to-day. Mr. Bateman said he had read the review of Senator Sherman's book in the papers to-day. He has been in communication with Senator Sherman during the writing of the book, and is, indeed, impressed with the conservative reference to the national convention at which Senator Sherman was defeated, and especially the mild language covering the convention of 1880 at which General Garfield was nominated.

Mr. Bateman was the manager of Senator Sherman's interests for a year or more prior to the convention of 1880, and for that reason refuses to be interviewed. It is evident from his reasons for not submitting to a formal interview that he has evidence of General Garfield's course prior to the assembling of the convention in 1880 which shows that the general was then active in his own interest instead of the interest of Senator Sherman, to whom he was pledged personally, as well as by the instructions of the Ohio Republican convention.

It is stated that letters are still in existence in which General Garfield before going to the convention wrote earnestly to those who were working for his nomination. In one letter General Garfield asked a distinguished Republican of Pennsylvania whether the latter thought it would hurt the former's prospects for General Garfield to go to the Chicago convention at the head of the Sherman forces. The Pennsylvanian advised him to go to the convention, present Sherman's name and lead in the fight against Conkling's plan for the unit rule, etc.

The delegates-at-large from Ohio in 1880 were General Garfield, Governor Foster, ex-Governor Dennison and Mr. Bateman. There were many reports at the time about this "Big Four" not pulling together, that Garfield was a candidate for the nomination himself, that Foster was a candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Blaine, that ex-Governor Dennison, who had been in Lincoln's cabinet, was a candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Grant, and that Mr. Bateman was the only one who was sincerely working for Sherman without regard to himself.

About the only thing Mr. Bateman would allow himself to be quoted on to-night was his emphatic denial of the insincerity of ex-Governor Dennison. Mr. Bateman said that ex-Governor Dennison was called upon repeatedly at the Chicago convention in 1880 before the balloting commenced by the Grant men and offered the second place on their ticket. Governor Dennison not only declined, but also stated most emphatically that he would not accept the nomination, and could not in honor do so as he was there pledged to Sherman as the only Ohio candidate before the convention.

Garfield and Foster did not attend the meetings and conferences of Dennison and Bateman with the other Ohio delegates, and there was at the time no secret among the other Ohio delegates as to the attitude of these two delegates-at-large. The only thing that is brought out new by the publication of Senator Sherman's book is the reference to letters that Garfield wrote to certain friends in his own interest before leaving for the Chicago convention in 1880.

Mr. Bateman had visited different states in the interest of Senator Sherman before the convention assembled in 1880, and at the request of Senator Sherman Mr. Bateman was made the Ohio member of the committee on credentials. He had attended many of the state conventions at which delegates were selected, especially in the south, and knew nearly all the conditions of the contest. He was familiar with the delegates, and it is generally believed that he had an accumulation of evidence on the defeat of Sherman by those in other states than Ohio who were pledged to Sherman. Other delegates here who were at the convention tell about talking with General Garfield when Wisconsin led off by casting her vote for him.

Among the reports here that have been current for some time is that General Garfield, on the first ballot, after the vote of Wisconsin, turned to Mr. Bateman and asked what this meant. Mr. Bateman is said to have replied: "You know." After Garfield's nomination he asked Mr. Bateman to go to Senator Sherman and testify as to his sincerity. It is said by those who were in the Ohio delegation at the time that Mr. Bateman would not promise to do so, and that no one but Sherman and Bateman knew what took place when they got together.

Mr. Bateman is familiar with what is in Sherman's book, but a friend remarked to Mr. Bateman that the latter could write a more interesting book even than that of the senator. Mr. Bateman, however, insists that he quit politics after the convention of 1880, and that he would not submit even to a political interview, and especially one bearing on such personal and confidential relations as he had with Senator Sherman in 1880, and his colleagues of the Ohio delegation.

COMMITTED AN ERROR.

Belief in Washington Sherman Has Hurt the Republicans.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The extracts from the "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," by Senator Sherman, just published, have caused animated comment here in Washington. The general expression is that the senator has committed an error in publishing his book just prior to the election in Ohio and several other states. It is believed that his innuendoes as to the good faith of the late President Garfield will operate adversely to the Republicans in the pending contest. Senator Sherman is an ardent supporter of McKinley, between whom and Foraker no good feeling exists. Sherman dislikes Foraker, and these quarrels of party leaders have already injured the Republicans.

It is also recalled that Sherman has never had a Republican colleague in the senate since the death of Ben Wade, more than a quarter of a century ago. Whenever the time for the election of a senatorial colleague to Sherman has come around Ohio has gone Democratic, and Republicans now assert that Sherman has brought out his book at this juncture for the purpose of aiding the Democrats.

The book is rather severely criticised here, mainly on the ground that dead men are assailed. The indications are that if Senator Sherman undertakes to defend and sustain the utterances of his book he will be kept quite busy by the friends of the late Senator Conkling. Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and other public men who have passed from this worldly scene of action.

It has been no secret for some years that Senator Sherman believed he was tricked and juggled out of the presidential nomination in 1880. He has said as much repeatedly, and the disappointment, so friends of his say, embittered the remainder of his life. He has never forgiven the men who, in his opinion, cheated him of the nomination in 1880. He has brooded over the disappointment continuously, but until now the burden was lightened by a gleam of hope that he might still be president. In 1884, 1888, and even in 1892, he entertained the hope that his name might be placed at the head of his party ticket. Now he has abandoned hope.

Though scarcely more than a year older than Governor Morton, Senator Sherman has concluded that he has passed the age limit for a presidential race. He is somewhat broken in health, too, and being a man of strong resentments and bitter hatreds, he probably felt unwilling to go to his grave without first exposing those who had destroyed his chief ambition. He might, it is true, have postponed the publication of his recollections until after his death; but Senator Sherman is a fighter, and may have concluded that he would prefer to have his say while on the stage of action, that he might strike back at any who assailed the work.

All the bitterness and heartburnings caused by the work will be confined to the senator's own political party.

YOUNG GARFIELD TALKS.

Says the Family May Reply to Senator Sherman's Charges.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—A great deal of interest is manifested here by political workers concerning the review of Senator Sherman's book which was sent out from Chicago last night exclusively by the Associated Press. The eldest son of the late president, Harry A. Garfield, was seen this morning by an Associated Press representative, and while adverse to expressing himself, finally said:

"I would much prefer not to be quoted or to say anything on the subject. It has been the policy of the family not to reply to charges that are made against my father, and so we have never given any attention to such as the Roscoe Conkling matter and other things of that kind. There is in the possession of our family all the letters, manuscripts, diaries and such matter that was left by my father, and it is our intention to answer all charges in the form of a biography rather than as the charges are made.

"I do know one thing—I am and have been a warm admirer and friend of Senator Sherman, and I know that my father always was. Of course Senator Sherman has a perfect right to his own opinions, as has everybody else. The nomination in 1880 was considered by my father's friends, and by nearly everybody, to be the result of a peculiar condition of affairs. Whatever Senator Sherman may think of it is his own matter, and he has a right to his own opinions. It may be that we will have something to say regarding this matter, but I will not say that we will or will not. I could say that only after a conference with the family and looking over some of the papers. It does not seem to me right or proper for anyone to make charges by inference, but they should be substantiated by papers and documents.

"I do not care to enter into a controversy over it, and prefer not to discuss the matter until I have seen the book, which I have ordered. I think whatever reply we may decide to make will likely be in the form of a biography, but at the same time it is possible we may decide otherwise and make a statement regarding it."

DEFENSE OF GARFIELD.

A. J. Aikens Says the Ex-President Was for Sherman.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—To an Associated Press reporter A. J. Aikens, of the "Evening Wisconsin," said to-day:

"I attended the national Republican convention that nominated James A. Garfield for president in 1880, and was present at all sessions. I heard all the nomination speeches, and remember particularly the speech of Mr. Garfield nominating John Sherman in behalf of the Ohio delegation. The opening of the speech was such that no man who heard it can forget it; not only the matter but the manner of Mr. Garfield in the opening of his speech indicated great zeal, truthfulness and earnestness in his nomination of Senator Sherman. There was no sentence in any of the speeches compared in my idea to the opening sentence of that speech.

"The balloting went on from day to day until the thirty-sixth ballot, when Mr. Garfield was nominated with a whoop and hurrah, as everyone knows. The night before the nomination I called on Mr. Garfield with a view to securing his consent to accept the nomination if tendered to him. Mr. Garfield's manner in rejecting all overtures could not be mistaken by any man who heard such an interview as I had with him. And it is due to the truth of history and the memory of Mr. Garfield that he made no trade or arrangement by which he should receive the nomination. He was taken up by the whirlwind, as autumn leaves, and carried into the presidential chair."

Sherman Denies the Censure.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 19.—The charge contained in the telegraphed review of Senator Sherman's book that he censured Garfield is denied to-night by the senator. Mr. Sherman declared very seriously that the full text did not bear out the construction placed upon it in Chicago. He declared for McKinley for president, and said that Morton was too old to be considered.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES.

A Parade of Oil Motor Vehicles Through Tunbridge.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—England's first horseless carriage parade took place at Tunbridge Wells this week. Petroleum motors worked smoothly, and the oil engines proved to be in no way unsightly. The mayor and other notabilities of Tunbridge Wells steered themselves round a ring with the most complete success. The exhibits included victorias, landaus and tricycles. The "Daily Chronicle," commenting on the exhibition, says that we shall soon see vans and carts of all kinds going to the different markets with motive power supplied by the Standard oil trust.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Pennsylvania—H. A. Geary, at Knights, Westmoreland county, vice J. C. Layton, removed; F. E. McBeth, at Ivarea, Erie county, vice F. W. Swoop, resigned. West Virginia—J. W. Shickle, at Swanpond, Berkeley county, vice E. L. Strode, resigned.

Quarantine on Harrison.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—So strict is the quarantine maintained that General Harrison cannot be reached. A reporter called at the McKee cottage this afternoon to seek an interview with the ex-president on Senator Sherman's book, and sent a note to General Harrison, but no written reply could be returned, as quarantine regulations prevent anything being passed out from the scarlet fever chamber.

Altoona Hotel Assignment.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 19.—Charles Klink, proprietor of the McClain house, this evening assigned to Charles Geesey for the benefit of creditors. Assets are $12,000, and the liabilities are not known.

SYNOD ALMOST IN A SNARL.

THE WEST ELIZABETH CASE MAY MAKE MORE TROUBLE BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

OTHER CASES SUSTAINED.

The Million-Dollar Memorial Fund Indorsed by Resolution.

MANY REPORTS WERE HEARD.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 19.—To-day's meetings of the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania were much the most interesting which the body has so far held. Cases upon which there have been long disputes were up and stirred many of the commissioners to a point approaching excitement. The West Elizabeth church was one of these, and it promises to make even more trouble before the synod adjourns.

The matter about which there was most feeling manifested, however, was the question of the transfer of the three churches in the city of Reading to the presbytery of Philadelphia north. The proposition was defeated by the narrow majority of one vote, but was called up again before the meeting adjourned and made the occasion of considerable ecclesiastical filibustering.

The first matter taken up at the morning session after the devotional exercises was the million dollar memorial fund. The following resolution passed without debate:

"Resolved, That the synod of Pennsylvania heartily indorses the work of the reunion anniversary fund committee appointed by the general assembly, and desires to emphasize its sense of the importance of the cause they represent. It also desires to urge all the churches within its bounds to strive to contribute at least the amount of one-tenth of its congregational expenses to this fund, and earnestly expresses the hope that the churches of the synod will raise the full apportionment for the whole synod. It therefore recommends: First, that all pastors of churches devote their discourses on the second Sabbath of November to such a presentation of this subject as may seem best adapted to their local conditions. Second, that after such presentation of the subject from the pulpit each church session shall immediately take the matter up for full consideration and action, and that an earnest effort be made to approach individually all members of the church and congregation with as effectual an appeal as can be devised, either by personal canvass or through the mails, and that requisite blanks and collection envelopes be distributed, and that the third Sabbath of November be recommended as the time for receiving subscriptions for the fund. Third, that where collections have already been taken a special effort be made to reach all non-contributors in the previous collection."

It was also decided that a special synodical letter be sent to all sessions, to be used by them in the canvass, and a letter sent out by the synod of New York was adopted as the model.

The Reading Churches.

The committee on the proposition to transfer the three Reading churches reported through Rev. Dr. W. H. McCaughey, of Philadelphia, the chairman. The committee unanimously recommended the change. The churches now belong to the Lehigh presbytery, which had refused to release them because of remoteness from the other churches in the presbytery. Dr. Jacob Belleville, of Pottstown, read a long paper on behalf of the Lehigh presbytery, in which the claim that the Reading people could attend presbytery in the North Philadelphia synod was contested, and the allegation made that there was "alienation" among the Reading people. Dr Belleville said this had been admitted by their representatives, and that the synod would be encouraging disloyalty to release them.

Dr. George C. Heckman, of the First church, Reading, denounced the statement that alienation had been admitted as untrue. He said Dr. Belleville had tried to draw out such admissions. He replied to a statement that Reading never invited the presbytery to meet there by saying that when it had met in Reading there was less than half an attendance. A large map was up before the commissioners, and Dr. Heckman showed that Reading was 27 miles from the nearest church or any importance.

President Ethelbert D. Warfield, of Lafayette college, said that if Reading was allowed to go churches in Easton and other points would want to leave too.

A vive voce and then a rising vote was taken ,and the report of the committee was rejected by 69 to 68.

Dr. Heckman tried to get a yea and nay vote, but was ruled out of order.

Just before evening adjournment a motion was made to reconsider, which seemed to meet with favor, until a delegate produced a book of discipline and showed that such a vote could not be carried except by two-thirds of those who had voted on the motion originally, and many of those were gone. More than a dozen commissioners began speaking, reading from the book of discipline and raising points of order. A motion to adjourn was made, apparently to prevent a reconsideration, but it was lost. After a good deal more talking, however, the opponents of a reconsideration succeeded in passing a resolution to lay the proposition on the table by a vote of 57 to 51. The attempt to take it up will likely be made to-morrow.

The Temperance Work.

Dr. W. J. McCorkey, of Grove City, made the report of the committee on temperance and Sabbath observance. The foreign element is very hostile to it, but much good is being done by physiological education in schools and by remonstrances. Woman's and young people's societies were also doing a good work. The committee thought effort ought to be more in the line of prevention than cure.

As to Sabbath observance there was much complaint of people traveling on trains and trolley cars on Sunday, and of their reading and advertising in Sunday newspapers. Bicycle riding was also coming to be a source of mischief, as were Sunday picnics, and many presbyteries reported a diminishing respect for the Sabbath. The committee thought Grand Army men ought to stop decorating graves on Sunday.

Resolutions were recommended in favor of total abstinence and the abolition of the liquor traffic; that church members take a hand in the election of clean men to office; that United States officers ought all to be temperate; that children be well educated; that demands be made for the enforcement of the liquor laws; that unfermented wine be used in the sacrament; that instruction and prayer on temperance be had on the fourth Sunday of November; that the enjoyment of worldly pleasures and social visits on the Lord's day be deprecated, and that ministers should admonish all under their care to have more regard for the Sabbath.

The declaration for unfermented wine at communions was objected to and without acting on it the synod took an adjournment for dinner and did not return to the subject in the afternoon. The rest of the report was approved, as was also the appointment of the following women's auxiliary committee on temperance: Mrs. J. F. Hill, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Mrs. S. S. Gilson, Mrs. W. B. Rhoades, Mrs. E. E. Swift, O. L. Miller, Mrs. J. R. Harrah, Mrs. W. C. Lilley and Mrs. Boggs.

The judicial commissions reported at the afternoon session. The case in which the Burgettstown church trouble figured resulted in the synod sustaining the Washington presbytery, though the presbytery was mildly censured for not keeping its records better. The result of the discussion is to give Messrs. Elder and Pry and W. R. Simpson full rights as members, which will entitle them to letters of withdrawal from the Westminster church at Burgettstown, which, it is understood, is what they want.

The Philadelphia presbytery was sustained the case of the Rev. Dr. A. G. McCauley, who was suspended for visiting houses of ill-repute. He gave a notice of appeal to the general assembly. Dr. McCauley is said to be a man of 68 years, a widower, with a grown-up family.

The Erie presbytery was sustained in the case of Rev. Marcus Wishart, who appealed from a decision grouping his church with another and reducing his salary.

The Allegheny presbytery was sustained in the matter of the suspension of Dr. R. N. Means, who had been suspended by the session of the Pine Creek church for signing an application for a liquor license. Presbytery had reversed the session, deciding the punishment too severe and recommending an admonition, which decision the commission thought was about right.

West Elizabeth Trouble.

The Pittsburg presbytery was reversed by the commission in the matter of the election of elders of the West Elizabeth church, which election it had declared illegal. When the report was read the question was raised that it was not in form, as it did not contain a statement of the case. This same omission had been made in two others of the reports, and they had been referred back to the commissions. The others were approved when brought in toward the end of the session, but in this case the opponents of the elders opposed admitting the report to the minutes of the synod for the reason, as they said, that the commission ought to have reported a point of law to the synod for decision, which it had not done. The book of discipline was read showing that the commission has no option in the matter, and after a dozen or more speeches had been made a motion was passed referring the case back to the commission. From what could be learned to-night the commission will report on Monday that there is no point of law. That which the opponents to the elders claim they have is that a minister not the pastor of the church presided at the meeting of the session which called the congregational meeting to elect elders. The reply made is that it was immaterial, as two elders alone have the right to call a congregational meeting.

Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, secretary of the board of publication and Sunday school work, made a report describing the new hymnal which has just been issued and urging its claims for general use. He also told of the means for supplying literature to Sunday schools, and said that those not able to pay can get it for nothing.

Rev. J. C. Bruce, for the home mission and sustentation committee, reported that great attention ought to be paid to the grouping of churches. At his request synod passed a recommendation that $31,000 be raised for sustentation.

Rev. Dr. D. L. Freeman, of Huntingdon, reported on the work of aiding the old ministers and their families. There had been a total of 754 cases, 294 ministers and the rest their widows and orphans. A great many earnest speeches were made in favor of more liberal contributions to this cause, one of the best being by S. A. Duncan, of Pittsburg.

Dr. McKinney reported on church erection. Only $26,089 87 had been raised for it, and much more was needed. A large number of reports were made on the minutes of presbyteries, showing them to be well kept.

Frank Bennett in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 19.—Frank Bennett, the alleged murderer of Samuel Dorsey, was put in jail here to-day by members of Gilkinson's detective agency, of Pittsburg. A colored man, Bennett's suspected accomplice, is still at large. The warrant for Bennett's arrest was sworn out by Coroner Johnson, of Washington.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists. 75c.

A CRY FOR HELP

RESULT OF A PROMPT REPLY.

Two Open Letters that Should Suggest to Thousands of American Women to go and do Likewise.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

LITTLE FALLS, MINN., *May* 11, 1894.

"I am suffering, and need your aid. I have terrible pains in both sides of my womb, extending down the front of my limbs and lower part of my back, attended by backache and pains in the back of the neck and ears.

The doctors have given me opiates to quiet the pain. I have a very high fever nearly all the time. I am nervous, and cannot stand. My doctor says I must keep in bed. Now I place myself under your care. I am only twenty-one years old, and too young to suffer so much." — MRS. CHAS. PARKER.

The above letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., May 15, 1894, which received a prompt reply.

The following letter reached Mrs. Pinkham about five months later. Note the result.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN., *Sept.* 21, 1894.

"I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow-sufferers of all female complaints, that *Lydia E. Pinkham's* treatment and Vegetable Compound have entirely cured me of all the pains and suffering I was enduring when I wrote you last May. I followed your advice to the letter, and the result is simply wonderful. May Heaven bless you and the good work you are doing for your sex!" — MRS. CHAS. PARKER.

All the druggists in town say there is a tremendous demand for *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Compound; and it is doing lots of good among the women.

If you are sick and in trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham. Relief awaits you.

CROMWELL'S HEAD FOUND.

IT IS IMPALED ON A PIKE, AND IS THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY AT LIVERPOOL.

A RECORD OF ADVENTURES.

Prince of Wales to Head a Movement for a Masonic Celebration.

AN IRISH MEETING PROPOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Liverpool "Post" to-day claims to have unearthed the head of Oliver Cromwell, which is said to have been found in the possession of the Wilkeson family, of Sealchart, Kent, which, it is added, possesses the complete record of the head's alleged adventures. According to these documents, Oliver Cromwell's embalmed head, with those of his most prominent lieutenants, was disinterred after the accession of Charles II. to the throne, and placed on a pike, with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, over Westminster hall. During a storm, it is related, the pike staff was broken, the head fell to the ground, and was picked up by a sentry, who concealed it in his cloak and took it home, where, fearing discovery, he hid it in the chimney. On his deathbed the soldier confessed what he had done to his attending doctor, who took possession of the head. After various vicissitudes, including being placed on exhibition in a public show, Cromwell's head passed into the possession of the Wilkeson family. The head was kept in an oak box, is still impaled in a pike head, and has evidently suffered from exposure and smoke.

The "Economist" to-day, discussing the reaction of the Kaffir market, compares the prices of shares in 30 companies on Thursday last with those of September 30, and holds that the depreciation of the market valuage is £16,200,000, or 16 per cent. In spite of this decline some shares still exhibit an appreciation of about £52,000,000, or 175 per cent, when compared with their prices a year ago.

The Prince of Wales has been invited to place himself at the head of a movement to celebrate the century of a landmark in Masonic history, which will occur in 1898.

United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard left town on Thursday, and on Friday he was the guest of Captain Lord Charles Beresford, on board the battleship Magnificent, which went to the North sea for the gun trials.

Baron de Hirsch, the wealthy sportsman and banker, has sold his magnificent estate in Hungary to Prince Frederick Charles von Hohenlohe, son of the German chancellor.

At the national cat show at the Crystal palace, over 600 cats were shown in nearly 50 classes.

The "Daily Telegraph" has sent Dr. W. G. Grace the great English cricketer, a check for $25,000, representing 100,000 shilling subscriptions through that paper as a testimony of esteem for the veteran player.

According to the last reports the county council at next Friday's meeting is likely not to grant the Empire theater an unconditional license, in spite of the recommendations of the licensing committee of that body, and great pressure is being brought to bear on the progressivists, who still have a small majority in the council. The "prudes" are keeping the matter very dark, in the hope of snatching an unshielded voter.

The Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative member of parliament for Dublin universally, is in the field with another proposals for meetings of the representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland which might be jointly submitted to parliament. These meetings, he explains, would not affect the respective positions of those taking part in them.

The first big reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales takes place at Sandringham on November 5. The Prince of Wales will have the diplomats and statesmen as his guests from Saturday to Monday, and the sporting or more lively contingent will visit the prince from Monday to Saturday of the ensuing fortnight.

The war office has been inundated with applications from officers who are desirous of serving in the believed to be approaching Ashanti campaign, but nothing will be done until October 31, when Great Britain's ultimatum goes into effect.

YOUNG MACKAY KILLED.

His Skull Crushed Against a Tree by a Runaway Horse.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—John W. Mackay, Jr., eldest son of the American millionaire, was thrown from his horse while out riding yesterday and sustained injuries from which he died later in the day.

For some days past Mr. Mackay and two friends, Messrs. Lynch and Digby, have been trying some horses, which they had lately purchased, over hurdles and ditches on a course laid out by Mr. Mackay on the estate of the Duke of Gramont, in the department of the Sarthe, which he had rented. Contrary to the advice of his friends Mr. Mackay yesterday mounted a particularly restive horse which had been ridden by Mr. Lynch on Thursday. As a result the horse bolted from the track and rushed through the thickets. Mr. Mackay succeeded in dodging several of the trees, but he was finally overcome by the exertion, lost all control of his horse, reeled in the saddle and finally struck with fearful force against a tree, striking it with his head and knees. The collision hurled him to the ground, and on his friends rushing to the spot, they found him suffering from ghastly wounds in the head, both eyes having been badly bruised. All attempts to restore the young man to consciousness were futile, and he was carried to the castle and doctors called. The latter, after some hours, succeeded in restoring their patient to consciousness, but he had several relapses and expired at 9:30 o'clock, after shaking hands with and saying goodbye to all his friends, whom he recognized by the sound of their voices. His last farewell was to a favorite dog, which would not leave his bedside. No member of the Mackay family was present at the death bed.

Mr. Lynch came to Paris to inform Clarence Mackay, a brother of the dead man, of the terrible accident, and succeeded in persuading him not to go to the castle where the remains rested. Mrs. John W. Mackay left Paris yesterday morning on a trip to Normandy, but she is expected back in Paris at any moment, when the sad news will be broken to her.

The body will be embalmed and brought to Paris on Monday next, after which it will be exposed to the view of the friends of the family in a chapelle ardent at Mrs. Mackay's residence on the Rue Tilsitt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—John W. Mackay, Jr., who was killed in Paris yesterday, was the eldest son of the "bonanza millionaire," John W. Mackay. The deceased was about 25 years of age, having been born at the Grand hotel, in this city, in 1870. He and Clarence, aged about 23, were the only two children of the millionaire, the Princess Colonna being a step-daughter. Last June the young man and his brother went abroad, and have been spending their vacation in Europe, partly with their mother, partly with their step-sister, Eva, the Princess Colonna, and at the time of the fatality the two brothers and the princess were together in Paris. Mr. Mackay, Sr., is in this city and received only a brief cablegram announcing the accident and death. Mr. Mackay is overcome with grief.

The prudent always have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. It is invaluable.

ONE OF THE SHOPPERS FOR THE WHITNEY AND MARLBOROUGH WEDDING GIFTS.

Preparing for Swell Weddings. Women Great Shoppers Just Now.

Correspondence of The Post.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The sentimental smile of dying summer is unheeded this October, and the brisk breezes of coming winter are welcomed with only a passing word. Weightier considerations than those of the changing seasons are on hand, and with puckered brow and determined hand, the women of the world are at work upon a mighty problem of calculation.

Two great weddings are about to take place. Ergo, two great wedding presents are to be purchased! The question accompanying them is not how little one can get off with spending, but how much will the bank account actually allow.

There is a bank in New York that makes a specialty of women's accounts. It has a private entrance off Broadway, with a richly decorated ante-room and luxurious toilet, with a colored woman servant in attendance. Small leather checkbooks are provided for depositors, and, at a marble writing table, there are gold pens, fine stationery and little slips for figuring up one's balance. Here all the wealthy women of the metropolis "bank," and she is a poor accountant who cannot keep her checks correctly numbered and her account straight.

At this banking table this week there sits a solemn line of richly-dressed women. They are figuring and figuring. They want to make both ends meet and lap over far enough to leave a pretty surplus for a stunning wedding gown. Little use for a fine gift if the guest has no wedding garment.

With a very large roll in her white-enamelled and gold purse, the solemn-faced woman accountant issues from the private entrance of the bank to "shop" for her wedding gifts. There are the Whitney and Marlborough wedding presents to be bought, and six others of lesser import, for weddings are as plentiful this autumn as chrysanthemum shows.

For buying a wedding gift a woman likes to pay cash. This is a strange freak of feminine nature. For useless things—such as gifts, candies and personal fromperie—she pays her money down. The sum does not look well in her book. But for her own dresses and her house furnishings she prefers an account. This is odd, but it is the consensus of opinion of the dealers.

The shopping gown—the wedding shopping gown—is a crepon. There is a new kind of this material that differs from the old as a sunset from a rainbow. One is pretty—the other dazzling. The new crepon has a deep stripe of a different color. The raised part is black. It lies upon a purple or blue background. All is crinkly, yet very heavy. It is a good autumn material, warm, becoming and very adaptable to the new sagging sleeves.

Crepon sleeves, a deep purple front, a purple velvet collarette and a black skirt with a very broad folded belt of black satin make a very smart autumn shopping mode. It is much seen. The crepon is used in combination with silk and velvet of the hue of the groundwork, and it takes a place in the hat trimmings. Colored stiff galloon of purple, white and green appears at conspicuous parts of the gowns. A rib of the galloon may peep out each side of the folded belt, or it may glimmer upon the edge of the fluffy neck garniture. It is very bright and becoming to nearly all faces.

For these very neat autumn gowns, which are quite inexpensive, the crepon is selling as low as 60 cents a yard. Women who are to put a thousand at a crack in wedding gifts spend whole mornings loitering along the shop displays and leaning over the counters of their favorite stores dressed in its blooming stripes.

A very popular gift will be, from inquiry, a bracelet of precious stones. The bracelet is either a birth-stone bracelet or "motto" band. A bracelet sent to Miss Pauline Whitney by Lady Beresford, and given to her by the duke, who acted as his step-mother's emissary, is a narrow strip of fiery opals. The stones grade from large at the wrist to tiny at the back. They are matched to a greyish tint when looked at in a certain direction. Otherwise they have the peculiar blue of the opal. It is a very valuable bracelet, and was promised by Lady Beresford long ago, when Miss Whitney, looking over her ladyship's jewel-case, much admired the unset opals there.

A motto bracelet purchased for the future Duchess of Marlborough, spells "Good Luck." The stones are a garnet, opal, olivine, diamond, lapis-lazuli, uralian, cat's-eye and krokydolite. The last is a cheap but very beautiful gem.

A brooch—ordered presumably for the same young lady, as it is from a relative of her mother—spells "Dearest." The stones are diamond, emerald, aqua-marine, ruby, emerald, sapphire and tourmaline. Its significance, unperceivable to anyone not in the secret of its manufacture, must be known to be appreciated.

Gifts run to sentimentality this fall in a marked degree. The oddest present, and the most acceptable from a useful standpoint, is a cape pin, an invention of the autumn, but immensely popular in a month's existence. The cape pin is a dagger with a gold sheath. The dagger has a precious stone in its hilt, or a row of precious stones, and the sheath, which dangles from a long gold chain, is tipped with a gem. This is for keeping the rug shoulder cape in position. But a word about the rug cape may be necessary first. This is a square cape made from one of the beautiful woolen rugs so plentifully displayed. Its most fashionable shape is a square with rounded ends, or square ones. It is hung from the left shoulder. Its lining is dull, to match the dress trimmings, and the cape is of the tone of the dress itself. At will it can be brought around the shoulders for warmth. The cape dagger holds it firm, and is a sightly ornament.

The young Duchess of Marlborough will have such a cape pin with hilt and tip of her "state stone." In spite of the fact of her New York residence and her London home, Miss Vanderbilt has always regarded Rhode Island as her own state. Here she passes her time when in this country. The cape dagger will be of Rhode Island rock crystal and Rhode Island amethyst. These are richly set in chased gold and make a worthy offering, and one which will be much appreciated by the young woman, whose gifts will be so numerous and so princely that her admiration will have run short of adjectives before half have been inspected.

Another of these cape daggers is set with a motto "Hope." The stones are hyacinthe, olivine, pearl and emerald.

A very beautiful feature of this extensive shopping for wedding gifts that is now going on is the seeking for utility. "I adopted a jeweled safety pin for the tip of my bodice," says a fashionable young matron, much given to walking. "It is the most useful thing I ever owned. Can you duplicate it in onyx of the clearest color?"

Onyx means "conjugal bliss," and all who are receiving wedding presents this fall know it, or should know it.

A lady who stepped into a jeweler's of great reputation leaned across the counter and whispered something to the dignitary, who was himself in attendance upon his brilliant wares.

"I can have one for you in 10 days," replied the jeweler, glancing at the small, rich autumn bonnet upon the fair head.

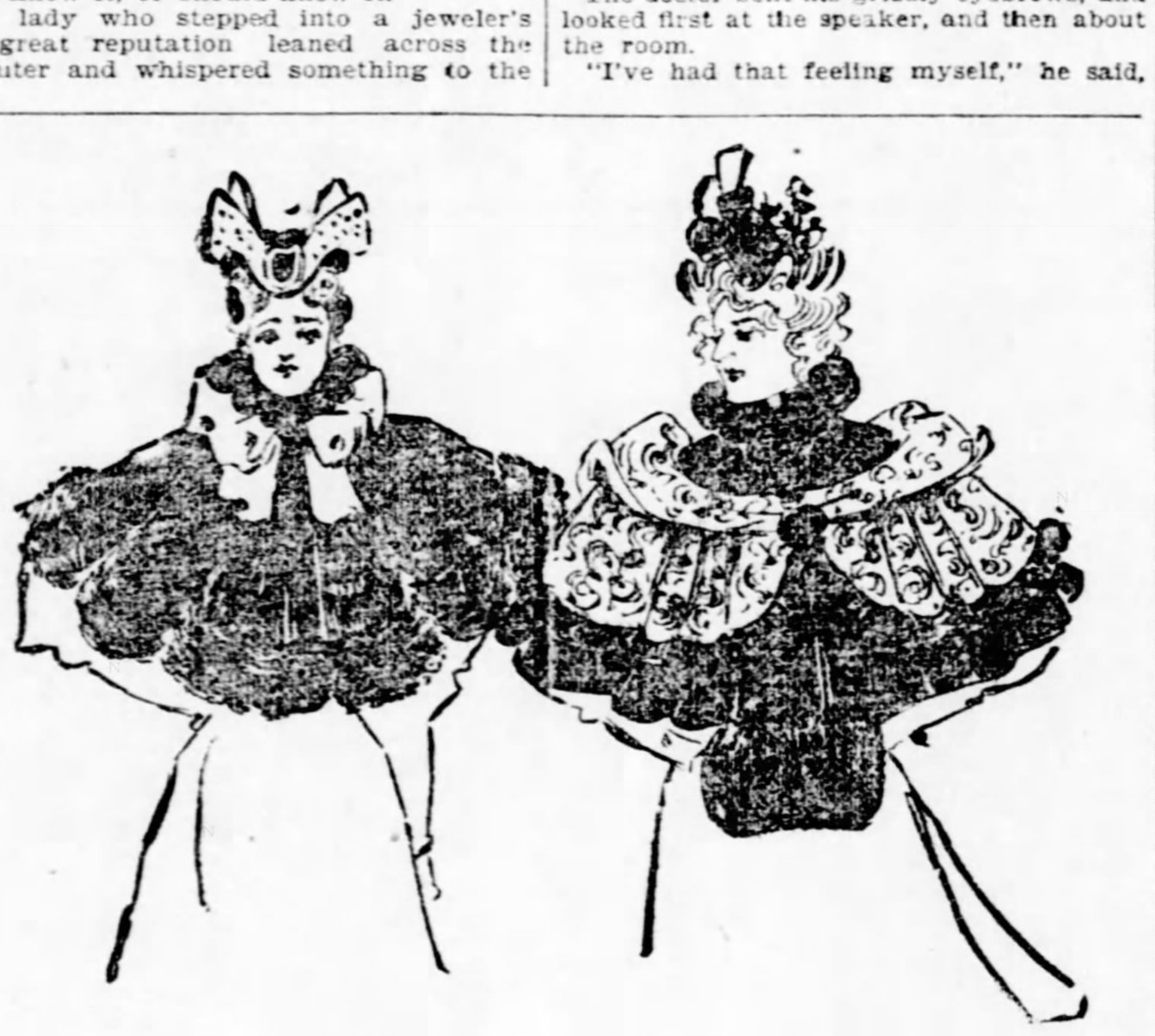
The request was for a leaf and flower of gems for a bonnet ornament for a wedding present. The leaf was to be of the tiniest emeralds, and the flower a pink rose. This same little flower, delicate, brilliant and beautiful beyond compare, has nestled in the bonnet trimmings at spring and fall for several seasons, and will do so for generations if the owner desires. It is unpinned and worn upon the neck of an evening gown when desired. A few such ornaments as this, and a woman's dressy appearance is assured for life. The cost is considerable, but money is in the air, and there's a nation's pride at stake now with the Marlboroughs here.

One of the wedding-present shoppers had inconspicuously clasped around her umbrella a band of gold in which were set small moonstones—the "no rain" stones. This band, very neat and far from showy, cost $100.

The bridesmaids of the autumn are busy young women. They, too, have gowns to buy. Their gifts are to harmonize. Miss Consuelo's bridesmaids unite in a set of jeweled ornaments. Miss Goelet gives the bar pin, Miss Burden's choice is a ring, Miss Jay selects a bracelet, and so on until the complete set is chosen. The stones selected are opals, and the set, as all the bridesmaids are millionairesses, will be one of the world's famous jewel sets. The casket containing them has a top with a monogram in opals.

The autumn shopping gowns are bright in color and simple in material, but the busy women shoppers are not heeding their gowns. They are rather debating over and over again how many brooches will lie among the gifts, and wondering whether a watch in the palm of a glove will be an acceptable novelty or be put aside in the "poor-taste" list.

HELEN WARD.



CAPES FOR THE COLD SEASON.

Three Model Dinners.

Printanier Soup.
Boiled Bass, Egg Sauce.
Roast Leg of Mutton. Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes. Succotash.
Sweetbread Patties.
Salad, Lettuce and Cress.
Cheese. Water Wafers.
Fig Pudding. Hard Sauce.
Coffee.

Clam Soup.
Boiled White Fish.
Braised Fillet of Veal.
Potato Snow. Green Peas.
Moulded Spinish.
Salad, Lettuce and Cress.
Cream Cheese. Water Wafers.
Boiled Orange Pudding, Creamy Sauce.
Coffee.

Mock Turtle Soup.
Creamed Fish.
Roast Chicken, Giblet Gravy.
Mashed Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes.
Spaghetti in Stock.
Salad, Cold Slaw.
Cheese. Water Wafers.
Lemon Puffs with Cream.
Coffee.

Braised Fillet of Veal.—See that no fibre or skin is left on the fillet, and lard the upper side with strips of salt pork. Fill the space left by removing the bone with a rich stuffing. Skewer into shape, and bind with a strip of muslin. Melt a spoonful of dripping in a saucepan, and, when hot, put in the veal, browning it on all sides. When this is done stand the larded side uppermost. Add a cup of good stock, one of tomato juice and a spoonful of sherry, a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Cover close and simmer slowly, allowing half an hour to the pound. Then put in oven to brown, basting several times. Strain the gravy, thicken slightly, and serve hot.

Boiled Orange Pudding.—Quarter of a pound of macaroons soaked in one pint of milk. Four eggs beaten to a cream, and a cup of sugar, with grated rind of one orange and juice of two. Beat all together and pour into a buttered pudding mold. Boil one hour, and serve with hard sauce. Lemon can be used in the same way, and either is a delicious pudding.

The Art of Living.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

It was a case of nervous prostration; a mysterious case, since the mistress of the house had been an exceptionally healthy young woman, and, being only 35, might still come under that head. But she had gone to pieces in the comprehensive manner which means a general weakening of all the machinery. It was not too many clubs, for the town owned but one, or overstudy, for her tastes were for active rather than reflective life. A happy marriage, plenty of money for all reasonable needs, children that never cried when babies and were going on toward their teens with none of the usual drawbacks—what more could woman need to keep in the best of health and spirits? Yet there she lay, spiritless, inert, profoundly depressed, and feeding on tonics as if they were the appointed food of man.

It reached at last that stage where a trained nurse became a necessity.

"It will end in melancholia, if it goes on," said the doctor, a wise old country practitioner, who shook his head as he spoke. "A most mysterious case; one absolutely without reason so far as it is possible to judge. She says herself she sees no reason why she should not be well tomorrow, and, for that matter, I don't either."

The nurse came; a calm, gray-eyed woman, the clear sweetness of the eyes and lips not lessened by the firm closing of the latter. For a day or two she said nothing, studying the case closely.

"What do you make it out?" asked the doctor at last. "A new kink in hysteria?"

"Not at all," said the nurse. "Is is only another case of being killed by running a private museum. She will die of things if they cannot be eliminated."

The doctor bent his grizzly eyebrows, and looked first at the speaker, and then about the room.

"I've had that feeling myself," he said, "but I thought women took to it like ducks to water. But I haven't thought much about it. Go on. Let's have the diagnosis."

"Nervous prostration is my specialty, as you know," said the nurse, "and, as it happens, I have had within the year several cases that I put under this head. I should not understand so well if I had not been the wife of an artist, with leanings myself in the same direction. I love color, and I have studied form. I could have been an architect, and I have great temptations even now, in this chosen profession, to turn house decorator. That is the reason I can judge the real nature of the case. There is only one room in this house that has a clear foot of space in it, and that is one into which she does not go—the smoking room, where the master of the house takes refuge when he wants a long breath. Look around you."

The doctor looked around the family sitting-room in which they happened to be. It was plain at once that embroidery was a passion with some member of the household, for sofa-pillows, portieres, mantel-hangings, and brackets were covered with it. A year or two abroad had given the usual store of treasures, and the wall was a mosaic of valuable and valueless engravings, photographs, sketches, and all that a wall could be made to hold. Little tables stood at every turn, loaded with all that could not be hung. Looking through the open doors into library, parlor and dining-room, the same general effect prevailed.

"It's a little distracting," admitted the doctor, "but the women like it so. Is it as bad upstairs?"

"Worse. Dou you realize what her room means? Hers is all rose color, and the guest room next it, where I am for the present, all pale blue. I looked at it in terror when they led me into it. The bed is all blue satin and lace, as to cover and shams. The linen pillow cases are exquisitely embroidered; the bureau has a stately blue satin cushion and cover—a cushion too fine for pin to touch, in consequence of which the pins repose in a Japanese saucer at the side. The chairs have painted satin tidies; the table cover on which no sane mortal would ever place anything. The towel-rack owns its embroidered sham, and—last outrage of all—there is a sham to cover one's garments when taken off for the night. Her room is the duplicate of that, with even more incumbrances to ordinary living."

A Maiden Quaint and Fair.

"Go on," said the old doctor, as the nurse paused and smiled a little at his bewildered expression. "I'm getting some side lights on things. I hadn't thought that a woman might dig herself a grave in satin and embroidery silk, but it looks a little that way. As to this one, I am not sure whether you can mend matters, but you must have your head for now, whatever happens afterward. It's a bad business."

"Rest. If you will only give me the sense of rest for five minutes, I believe I could get well," said the patient an hour later, after a rejection of lunch and every other alleviation offered her. "Every nerve in me aches for rest. What does it mean?"

"It means the distraction around you. The thing that would rest you, you have shut out. There are three sets of curtains before that southwest window, and a hundred impertinences all about you. The eyes have no stretch; even your lungs get no chance. We will try a change. The very fact that there are 37 objects, china and otherwise, on your mantelpiece is 37 reasons for your sickness. We must try a new dispensation, and we will begin tomorrow."

With morning, in spite of protests that moving would certainly kill her, the patient was bestowed in the midst of the blue splendors of the next room, where she waited, with a blending of curiosity and indignation, for the transformation. Her "rose room," she had called it, but it had ended as a mass of indiscriminate bric-a-brac and drapery in every tint from deepest rose red to palest pink, a whirlwind of scarves, tidies, covers, and layers of complicated curtains filling the space which had once been generous.

When the patient once more made her entrance in the big chair which Patrick helped to wheel from one room to another, she gave a sudden cry of dismay. Save for the crimson elderdown puff hanging over the foot of the bed, not a vestige of drapery remained. The great window devoted to layers of curtains had not a trace of them left, only a tall screen at the side hinting the possibilities of shade when needed. Into this window the sofa had been wheeled, and here the patient was laid, and for the first time in weeks looked out on the western hills, the little river, and the meadows sloping from it to their feet. Over the mantel hung the great photograph of the Colosseum, and beyond it an engraving from one of Corot's loveliest spring landscapes.

"It is outdoors you want," said the nurse's quiet voice. "I have got all I can into the room, and soon you shall have the real thing. That is the natural cure."

"But you have cleared away everything I am used to," moaned the patient. "It is bare as a hospital. I have just lived to have things artistic, and you have left me nothing I have worked for. I want art in the house."

"That is precisely what I want, to," said the nurse, picking up a book from the table near her. "Here is what a wise man says: 'Believe me, if we want art to begin at home, as it must, we must clear our houses of troublesome superfluities that are forever in the way; conventional comforts that are no real comforts, and do but make work for servants and doctors.' He was right. You were turning into a mere embroidering, decorating and dusting machine, and so absorbed in living up to your tea-pots and dragons that you had stopped living up to the Lord's life altogether. We will try another way for a time, and see if you do not find your old self coming back. And if you cannot bear this in any other way, take it as a medicine. I can give you no better tonic."

She had held her patient's hand as she spoke, stroking it softly; and even as some words of active objection began, she smiled to see the lids fall and a look of rest diffuse itself over the thin, worried features.

"It is beginning to work," she said, and went on reading, soothing back to sleep if any restless movement came, and dropping the book at last to look from the window to the long line of hills, and the gleams of sunset color in the cloud above them.

"Put me to bed," said the patient drowsily, as she by and by opened her eyes. "It is delicious. I want more. I shall sleep tonight." And she did.

That was the beginning of the cure. It made its way onward through a series of arguments, the patient finding that the nurse had a far clearer sense of what art in the house meant than anything that had come to herself in her seeking to be artistic. But the converson was a complete one, and her first work when once more on her feet, was to weed out from every room till she had reduced the mass to something holding symmetry and proportion, and to make a vow that no miscellaneous bric-a-brac should ever again accumulate in any room she owned. It may be added that the bicycle completed the cure, and that at last accounts the patient and her husband, with the oldest boy, were taking a tour through the cathedral country in England.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

Chaperoning an Heiress.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

A paragraph in a newsy little sheet in a town where Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott spent the summer, reads:

"Mrs. Elliott leaves here shortly to chaperon Miss Perkins this winter in Europe. Miss Perkins is heiress to $15,000,000 in her own right upon attaining her majority. She will make her debut in society immediately upon her return from abroad. Her chaperon, the well-known writer and lecturer, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has the entree to the inner circles of all the cities in Europe, and can introduce her charge to the people whom a great prospective heiress should know."

This paragraph tells several things to the inductive mind. That the business of traveling governesses has grown to be an important one, and has become that of chaperon and instructress combined; that it is a proud post, gladly accepted by the finest ladies of literature and society; and—not least—that another great heiress is to be introduced into society to dazzle the eyes and tempt the affections of suitors.

The business of chaperoning has become such an art that those who take it up call it "the training of an heiress." It embraces proper chaperonage around the world, the introduction to court circles and every educational advantage. To chaperon an heiress a thorough knowledge of the etiquette of all countries is required, and the thousand personal graces and delicate refinement of accent that are the marks of fine breeding and worthy wealth! Little wonder that society women of not very great fortune are glad to accept such posts, and smaller wonder that none but those of extra attainments can fill it.

In the training of an heiress great rigidity of discipline is needed. Elizabeth Phipps Train, in that catchy book "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty," says that a girl's mother has not the hardness of heart to train a beautiful heiress successfully, and that her "beauty" received her correct training only from having a weak, insistent and foolish mother.

The question of dress, which is supposed to play a large part in the life of an heiress, is little mentioned by the chaperon. The young woman is impressed with the idea that muslins and woolens are all, absolutely all, she can wear until her debut, and after that she is only a lay figure in the hands of her tailor. She is strictly kept from putting on ribbons or ornaments, and, unless she is a vain young woman, she soon learns this lesson and is Quakerish in her garb, as all foreign girls are until that eventful time, the debut.

The matter of food is a delicate one with the chaperon. She is a woman herself with a grown-up liking for salads and course dinners. With her, as constant companion, is a young lady for whom she is responsible in looks, digestion, tastes and appetite. If her charge's complexion is clouded she knows she will be secretly if not openly censured. And if the young woman should develop an indigestion she knows that her occupation as professional chaperon to millionairesses is gone forever.

By self-denial on her own part and by severityto the young lady in charge—who may be a woman of 18—she keeps her down to a diet of cereals, vegetables and meat. Her drinks are lemonade if she is fat, and milk if she is thin. She has no ices, nor creams, and candy is for her a totally forbidden thing. To carry out such a course successfully requires a peculiar knack for discipline and real hardness of heart, for you must remember the girl is at her caramel age, and cool, sweet viands tempt her as meats do not. To keep her fresh in looks and strong in stomach is part of the chaperon's work.

A very important duty with Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, and that for which she is specially fitted in chaperoning wealthy young women, is her knowledge of literature and the litterati of all countries. She knows the by-paths of every city on the continena, and can pilot her charge to the scenes of George Elliott's books, and to the visions of Browning's poetry in a most instructive way. A young woman who has gone around the world in her charge knows enough to converse pleasantly and well about all the cities of the world. And, of course, she meets literary people by the thousands. Marion Crawford is Mrs. Elliott's cousin, and she has other relatives in the literary world abroad.

The business of professional chaperonage is kept so secret that few ever hear of it. The chaperons themselves are very difficult to obtain, as they require a great deal before accepting—social position, intelligence, good disposition and congeniality, but, once accepted, there is never a word said afterward about the relative positions of the two. They are for the year practically mother and daughter.

It is authoritatively said that Mrs. John A. Logan chaperoned the daughter of a millionaire through Europe one season several years ago for a large sum of money, and it was stated at one time that Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant would accept as traveling companion a certain very wealthy orphan heiress, a project that was abandoned on account of the ill health of Mrs. Grant. But these names are sufficient to show in what high circles the chaperons dwell.

Once in Europe the young girl becomes nobody immediately. She is a "little girl," the childish charge of a chaperon, and as such she is invited to visit certain places at certain times. But she goes to no dinner parties and she dances at no balls. Her chaperon, to maintain her own social position, may be obliged to accept such invitations, but the wealthy young charge remains at home, to be put to bed at 8 o'clock. In America she has led a gay life, but on the continent she is a little girl again, and must accept her lot as the price of a later acquaintance with continental and British nobility.

The chaperon is entertained at luncheon, and here the young charge may go. She rebels at the limited skirt, just below her boot tops, and the round waists that are furnished her—she who has been queening it at Bar Harbor in crinoline and lace all summer! But it is of no use to complain. The English will consider her a "little girl" until her debut and presentation at court.

After luncheon the "little girl" is sent to inspect the art gallery. A catalogue is furnished her as a souvenir, and she knows that later in the day her chaperon will ask about the style of this or that painting and she will have to answer.

A great trial for the American girl heiress taking her preparatory trip abroad is the deprivation of her maid. This functionary who has served her in America is left at home, and in her place comes a marble-faced French maid, who wakens her at regular hourse and lays out certain dresses. According to rules, she massages each inch of complexion every night, and is carefully guardful of the ice-water dash for slenderness, and the hot-water plunge for litheness. She speaks not a word of English, and opens her eyes in well-bred surprise if the American mademoiselle speaks to her in any language but French.

By and by, though the American girl does not know it, there will be a German maid, and later an Italian and a French. In this way she will keep up on her languages beyond mistake.

Mornings, as a special favor, the wide-awake American girl who understands a flirtation upon the beach and a shopping trip, with lunch at Delmonico's, is invited as a special favor to "study" in Lady Somebody's nursery with her ladyship's big, sleepy-eyed, rosy-cheeked English daughters. At luncheon she partakes of bread and marmalade with them, and at 4 o'clock she takes a walk through the square with the visiting governess in solemn attendance. Lady Somebody's gracious smile and an invitation to "come as often as your chaperon will allow" are her rewards of merit and the ones for which the chaperon is planning.

A whole season of this study, training and nursery acquaintance abroad does wonders for a girl later on. She returns to America with a correspondence with half the titled ladyship's of England, and she is on familiar terms with many a princess of the small states of Germany and the south of Europe. She has a very desirable "intimacy" abroad, and one which, a year later, when she is introduced into society, will be very useful to her in classing her as "a school friend" of many a personage of position and culture.

The heiress gets a fair return for her money, and the chaperon comes home, if tired and worn with the long strain of "training an heiress," abundantly rewarded in a monetary way.

The sum of money charged for professional chaperonage is like that of a good wife, "beyond rubies." There is no fixed figure, and the amount is a confidential matter between the guardian of the girl and the chaperon. A millionaire's widow offered the widow of a president half a million and expenses to take her daughter to Germany for a year. "My daughter is petted and spoiled. It would do her good," urged the millionaire's widow. "I cannot take her," said the president's wife. "My influence depends upon the personality of the girls I am to introduce abroad."

Queen Victoria recognizes the professional introducer very cordially. There are three ladies of title now in London who introduce desirable American heiresses at court every winter, and her majesty has the utmost confidence in their propriety of selection.

English girls are seldom, though occasionally, chaperoned through America by friends. But here the newness of the architecture and the lack of "history" makes a journey less an educator of the world's great events. A journey abroad under a chaperon is the top notch of culture, and the heiress so fortunate as to secure it is sure of a quick place in society.

CONSTANCE MERRIFIELD.

MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT, PROFESSIONAL CHAPERON.

A CHICAGO COSTUME.

Toiling Too Generous Nature.

It will interest a great many women to know how Miss Lillian Russell and many other lights of the stage world protect themselves against the too generous advances of nature. No one not familiar with the requirements of stage life can appreciate the absolute need of beauty in face and figure in an actress. Many a woman gifted with rare ability has been driven off the stage by too much flesh. Weight is the particular bugaboo of theatrical women; it haunts them night and day, and the physical agony which they suffer to keep it in subjection is worthy of the Spartans of old. Hunger, thirst, fatigue and unceasing care are only a few of the miseries which they undergo.

Miss Russell's system is a vigorous one. Violent exercise, causing profuse perspiration, and subsequent rubbings down, are what she relies upon principally. She has found the bicycle a pleasant method of doing hard work. She usually gets up in the morning at 9 o'clock and breakfasts lightly, avoiding all fattening foods, like potatoes, wheat breads, sweets and milk.

Her morning's work often begins with a skipping rope. Clad in a loose gymnasium bloomer suit, she jumps the rope for 12 minutes in instalments of two minutes, with a minute's interval for resting. This is really a very severe task, and when the exercise is over she is bathed from head to foot in perspiration. A strong-armed maid then gives her mistress a vigorous rubbing, which is followed by a resting spell of an hour.

Then a bicycle costume is donned, the light 19-pound wheel is carried outside, and a minute later Miss Russell is going on a spin along the Riverside drive or through Central park. The ride lasts an hour, and on her return her maid gives her vigorous massage treatment, and then the hard work of the day is over. Of course, Miss Russell eats very gradually at all times and avoids stimulants at all times. In former and thinner days she allowed herself the luxury of an elaborate supper after the night's performance, but nothing can induce her to do anything of that kind now.

Gorgeous Dress in Chicago.

Correspondence of The Post.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—One of these days they will serve afternoon tea in Chicago's enormous dry goods stores. To see the women sitting around at dainty writing desks or lolling on cushioned couches, reading the daily papers, chatting the chat of the Windy City, or idly watching the hundreds and thousands of daintily gloved and fastidiously gowned feminine folk that pass in endless procession before them, makes one feel as if the thin bread and butter, the olives and the slices of lemon could not be far removed. Chicago's woman's clubs are famous the country over, and this is just an extension of club life, or so it seems.

This morning I tried an opening of winter millinery, and the temptation to look about for the hostess was irresistible. Before scores of tall mirrors sat scores of women. By the side of each mirror was a small table with a hand glass and half a dozen hats. By the side of each table was a saleswoman and maybe a man—a husband. It was like a shopping reception. Chicago may hurry and bustle with everything else, but it shops calmly, scientifically and with ease. A display of new things is a function, and I felt disturbed because I had not honored it with my best clothes.

At the mirror nearest me sat a tall fair girl with a mass of blonde hair. She was critically inspecting the effects of a big black velvet hat, from the back of which, fastened by a glittering paste buckle, rose a forest of black plumes.

"Artists say women should always wear big hats," murmured a plump brown girl who stood at her ear. "The result is never so becoming as when there is a great brim to allow the face to recede."

The fair girl blushed as if to let one guess that the comment was felt to be personal. Then she flung the big hat aside. One was not to suppose that only artists were in her train. Her second essay was with a piquant turban. It had a furry brim of sable that came down in soft but startling contrast upon the light hair. About that it had a full, low crown of green velvet and brown ivy leaves.

"Yes, it's pretty," said the brown girl who was a delighted specimen of a tease, "and Archie doesn't like piquant things."

Off came the turban in a minute, and with a laugh and a pout the fair girl was turning her head this way and that, as a bird preens itself, to get the full benefit of a morsel of an evening bonnet which seemed to be made of two wings of creamy velvet flying well back upon the head, with a garden of golden brown chrysanthemums coming forward over the hair.

"That must be for the theater with Dick," whispered the teasing brown girl, and the blonde rose to her full height, looked severe, laughed and bought all three.

Chicago millinery is all color this autumn. Huge velvet chrysanthemums in yellow and red, crimson roses and rich, warm-hearted pansies are everywhere. The showcases are full of magnificent Dresden and oriental ribbons, and, with a fine disregard of the smoke and haze which remind a New Yorker of "dear old Lunnon," half the city seems bent on wearing white or cream-color. White felt hats, white velvet turbans, bonnets of white braided cord fill the shop windows. Seldom is any color, unless it be a touch of gold, put

Continued on Twenty-First Page.

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL SKIPPING ROPE.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, after having been denounced by most of the papers of that city and quarreling with his own party, has gained a renomination by an almost unanimous vote of the delegates, and after a meeting of 5,000 citizens had called on him to run again. He seems to be the most popular man of his state. He has merits, for in addition to his potato patch idea for the poor, he has secured a splendid electric-lighting plant for Detroit, was instrumental in having the gas reduced to 80 cents per 1,000 and secured a 3-cent fare on the electric street railways.

Over 50,000 tax receipts have been sold in Philadelphia to the political committees with which to bribe voters. They are bought by the committees and dealt out to pliable voters. This is one of the abuses of our election system. The requirement of a tax payment as a qualification of voting is made an instrumentality of corruption and fraud, as the Republican heelers of Philadelphia are adepts in voting their repeaters on the names of qualified voters. This is done early in the day, and when the bona fide voter appears he meets the evidence of the poll books that he has already voted. The great reformer, Senator Quay, helps along this system as the state chairman of his party.

Under the election law of New York each party has a right to adopt an emblem for its ballots as a guide to illiterate voters. In the official ballot made up by the secretary of state these emblems are given as follows: The regular Republican, ballot-box and eagle; regular Democratic, the star; Prohibition, fountain; Socialist Labor, arm and hammer; People's, clover leaf; Democratic Party Reform Organization, full-rigged ship; Independent Citizens' Organization, sunburst. Under the law only these emblems and the parties so designated can be placed on the official ballot. The State Democracy tried to get in with a rooster as their emblem, but were ruled out. The canvass has also been prolific in new terms in politics, at which the Americans are adepts. They have the "goo-goos," the "garoos," the "roosterians," etc. These words will take their place in the political dictionaries of the times.

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

Lord Rosebery, the nominal head of the Liberal party of Great Britain, again comes to the front with a demand for reform of "the present constitution of the house of lords." He did the same in the last parliament in a weak endeavor to give the Liberal party a successful rallying cry; but it was of no avail, further than to make the defeat more crushing. The trouble seems to be that Lord Rosebery and other Liberal leaders are afraid of the issue they propose to raise, and talk of it only in a tentative way, giving their party no solid ground to stand on. They carefully refrain from details of the way they would reform the lords and deprive it of its veto on measures that may pass the commons. To be sure they brought forward some sort of a proposition that on a bill a second time passing the commons it should become a law, even if rejected by the house of lords. This did not create any enthusiasm with the radical Liberals, who look forward to a change in the hereditary house of a much more sweeping character—in its composition as well as in its powers.

The Conservatives, it is believed, will meet the new parliament early next year with a plan for "reforming" the house of lords of an entirely different character, but one that will still maintain, if not add to, the overwhelming supremacy of the Conservative peers. Their proposition, it has been announced, will make the English peers having the right to legislate in the upper house elective from the body of the peers, just as the Scotch and Irish peers elect a certain number of representative peers to sit for them. This is a simple and feasible method of change, but it will still put it in the power of the lords to veto the action of the commons on all disputed measures. The plan of selection would maintain the supremacy of the Conservative and aristocratic party in the upper chamber, possibly to a greater extent than now prevails. The English peers, with few exceptions, belong to the Conservative party, and if so disposed in electing representative peers could draw the party line, and even exclude Rosebery and the few other Liberal peers.

There is little use in the English Liberals or the Irish Nationalists agitating for the progressive reforms they champion until they can secure a fair hearing in the house of peers and that body shall in a reasonable degree represent the wishes of the English people as it manifests itself in the election of the popular branch of parliament.

NEWSPAPER DIPLOMACY AND WAR.

A common newspaper weakness just now is the intent of a great many immature geniuses to take charge of the foreign affairs of the country and hold in the hollow of their hands the dread issues of peace or war. The Waller-Madagascar affair with France, the Cuban affair with Spain, the Venezuelan affair with Great Britain, the missionary outrages in China, the annexation of the Sandwich islands, and so on, taking in about half the nations of the earth, with whom we should drive "a spirited foreign policy." On the spur of a cable rumor from the other side of the globe these patriotic scribes would let loose the dogs of war, ignoring all such conveniences of modern civilization as diplomatic usage, arbitration or the possibility that some adventurous Yankee abroad may be the transgressor, and if sharply disciplined only gets what he deserves. It may be safely assumed that the government of this country, guided by the precedents of a hundred years of successful and beneficial intercourse with foreign nations, is meeting all these questions precisely as the common sense of the American people demands they should be met—neither as the bully nor the craven; not as provocations of war, but as the accidents of the times, that can be adjusted just as scores of other difficulties and differences have been arranged in the past. One grievance is that the state department does not take these boiling-over newspapers into its confidence. Their everlasting swagger on the jingo pattern, as if they monopolized all pride in America and were sole guardians of its interests, is ridiculous and disgusting. They seem to forget that diplomatic intercourse between nations is to prevent war, not to promote it, and that if certain formalities have to be maintained and courtesies observed they are part of a system that is the outgrowth of civilization and Christianity, and a tremendous force in ameliorating the condition of mankind. On questions affecting the honor and rights of the American republic there is no difference of opinion among its citizens having an intelligent understanding of the facts. When we get three miles outside the coast line we should be neither Democrats, Republicans nor Populists, but simply Americans. We wonder sometimes if the authors of these newspaper heroics know what war, of which they talk so flippantly, really means. Take the case of a war between the United States and Great Britain. What greater calamity could befall the civilization, the progress and the best interests of the masses of the people of both countries than war? Yet your newspaper secretary of state disposes of it as the diversion of a few weeks in which the joys would be all on one side and the sorrows on the other. Wars may be necessary to the United States, as they have been to all nations at all times, but anything leading to war, or promoting it, is the most solemn and the most perilous question that can engage the attention of mankind. Even some of the religious newspapers have been talking war as the only way to stand up for the missionaries. It is a great pity a little of the spirit of the Founder of Christianity could not get into their headpieces. War means something more than two or three years of killing people and laying waste the products of industry. The demoralization, social, political and otherwise, of the war that closed at Appomattox over 30 years ago is still with us.

DEFECTIVE ELECTION LAWS.

The wise men of our legislature in modifying the Australian system of voting to their wants open an inviting door to fraud by the provision that "if any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment." This naturally presumes there must be some disability on the part of the voter asking aid, but he is permitted to make the mere assertion of disability without the oath which should accompany a statement of such gravity; and worse than that, he is authorized to select "a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot." At the trial of the contested judicial election in Indiana county a few months ago it was shown that this provision made bribery as "easy as rolling off a log." All the alleged disabled voter had to do was to select the briber to aid him in making up his ticket. This was done in many instances in Indiana county. The fellow who paid the bribe, being called in to help make up the ticket, could see that the goods were delivered. It put a sort of legal guard about the corruption of the rascal who sold his vote. It made things worse in this one respect than ever before. To their shame the Republicans refused to modify this law by requiring the disabled voter to make oath of disability, and to send into the booth with him sworn election officers of both parties.

Judge Scott, of Northampton county, in a recent charge to the grand jury called attention to this weak point of our ballot law, and gave notice that every resource of his authority will be exhausted to bring to punishment those who offend against the statue and make it a cover to corrupt practices. Every judge of the state could with propriety instruct the grand juries to the same effect.

In New York under the last amendments to its election laws all illiterate and disabled voters are required to make oath to the fact at the time of registration, going into details, and only such voters as have made this oath are permitted to receive assistance, unless they make further oath that they have been disabled in a specified way since the registration. This law offers no such inducements to corruption of voters as exist and are practiced under the Pennsylvania law.

INCREASED TAXATION.

If it should be necessary to increase the public revenues, Secretary Carlisle, it is said, will favor an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer, with a stamp tax on checks. Of course each party interested can see the propriety of a tax on the other, but not on themselves. The bankers like the idea of a beer tax, and decry the stamp tax on checks as inquisitorial, "which would annoy and exasperate everybody," one financier says, "more than the income tax." They did not talk that way when the income tax was up. Then it was the sum of all wrongs. If taxation were left to the voluntary action of the people, and subject to the general plea that "the best place for the boil is on someone else," there would be no taxes collected and government would have to disband.

The addition of $1 a barrel to the present tax on beer, it is claimed, would yield at once $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year, which would be sufficient to meet all probable deficiencies. It is also argued the tax would not be felt by consumers, as it would not increase the price of beer by bottle or glass above the regulation price to which consumers are now accustomed. It would fall on the wealthy brewers, and probably decrease their profits, or necessitate greater economies in production. The latter might be a bad thing for the consumer by giving him a poorer article.

In 1893 Mr. David A. Wells, one of our most thorough experts in the matter of taxation, went into the subject at the request of Secretary Carlisle and the committee of ways and means. He advised the proposed additional tax on beer, but no increase on spirits. Congress rejected the greater tax on beer, but increased the tax on spirits. So far there has been no increased revenue from the $1 10 tax on spirits instead of 90 cents, which gives countenance to Mr. Wells's proposition that the old tax on whisky was as high as could be collected, and an increase would result in frauds on the revenue and in illicit distillation. Various causes are assigned for the failure of the revenues on spirits to show an increase in proportion to the increased tax, but Mr. Wells's position has been vindicated.

It may be shown, by increased revenues from the laws now in operation, that no additional taxation is necessary, but the probabilities are the president and secretary will prefer the safe side, and advise increased taxation to replenish the treasury. Of course if the McKinley law had remained in operation the deficit would have been much greater than it now is, hence the wildest partisans make no pretense of advocating its re-enactment.

GREENE COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

A special correspondent of "The Post" sent to Waynesburg to ascertain the true inwardness of the three-cornered judicial contest in Greene county presents facts that merit the serious consideration of the Democrats of that county in view of the forthcoming election. The Republicans desire the success of Mr. Sayers as common pleas judge, which is a natural proceeding on their part, as he is their candidate. But unfortunately for them there are about 4,000 Democratic voters in "Little Greene" even in these late times of Democratic defeat, and only about 1,800 Republicans. It became necessary, therefore, to make a diversion, and this is attempted by the candidacy of a defeated aspirant for the Democratic judicial nomination, Judge Inghram. In a fair and square contest for the nomination he was defeated by Mr. Crawford, who is the recognized Democratic candidate for common pleas judge, and we have no doubt will be elected. Votes thrown for Judge Inghram will only have the effect of helping the Republican candidate. Inghram does not stand the ghost of a chance of election.

But it is for the Democrats of Greene to consider that in the remote contingency of Judge Inghram securing the election of Mr. Sayers, or even polling a considerable vote, it will create feuds and factional wrangles in the party that in a short time will scatter the splendid majority by which the Democrats hold Greene county. This is confessedly what the Republicans are looking forward to. From information that reaches "The Post" from many reliable sources, aside from the thorough investigation it has instituted on its own account, we are firmly of opinion that Mr. Crawford was fairly nominated, that his personal character is of the highest, that he has abundant qualifications for the office, and will make a good judge for the whole people. We have no personal interest in the contest or the candidate whatever, and were their positions reversed we should cheerfully give to Judge Inghram the support we feel it a duty to extend to Mr. Crawford. With Democrats pulling themselves together all over the country and casting late discouragements and reverses aside, it will not do for the Democracy of Greene county to sow a fresh crop of discord and bitterness that will reappear at every election for years.

HIGH-GRADE STATESMANSHIP.

Some of Senator Quay's admirers appear to think the best way to enhance his reputation is to prove him guilty of sharp practice in politics. The senator has won renown in that line, and it is generally accepted throughout the country that, while sadly lacking in any of the higher qualities of statesmanship, he is a superb manager and strategist, with few limitations. The "Leader" of Wednesday devoted considerable space to proving that the senator in his campaign for the chairmanship of the Republican state committee, and especially in holding the preliminary caucus of his friends and delegates and alleged delegates, played it exceedingly fine on the combine. It will be remembered that the claim, with the apparent proof, that the senator had at his caucus a majority of the delegates knocked the bottom out of the pretensions of the combine, and they at once gave up the fight and negotiated for a compromise, which conceded Quay's election as state chairman, that being the vital point at issue. Mr. Quay's enthusiastic evening organ, apparently judging tricks and sharp practice the highest attainments of a political leader, shows that the Quay majority at the caucus was fictitious, and was secured by having in outsiders who answered to the names of anti-Quay delegates, who were in reality attending the combine conference. The main points of the "gigantic bluff" are narrated by the "Leader" as follows:

> They (the combine) were cleanly and neatly beaten by one of the most daring bluffs ever put up. Senator Quay perpetrated this successfully, and it was done through the medium of a well-planned scheme which worked without a hitch from beginning to end.
>
> Politicians remarked when it was announced that the Quay people would hold a caucus on the night preceding the state convention that such a move was one of consummate daring, as with the success or non-success of it the whole results of the campaign rested. But the wily Matthew was making every preparation against adversity. First thing to be done was to secure a representative backing to keep up the hurrah.

Then follows a graphic account of how the Quay people inundated the state capital with devoted followers of the senator, a select and reliable few of whom were admitted to the caucus and voted on roll call on the names of absent delegates who were at the combine meeting. The word was then passed that Quay had over 159 delegates, while at no time, says his evening organ, had he 145 delegates, much less the needed majority of 159. After stating that delegates who were reported as voting for him at the Quay caucus voted against him on the only test vote in the convention next day, the indiscreet organ goes on writing "on the authority of a close friend of Senator Quay" that—

> It can be stated positively that there were not 145 delegates at the Quay caucus of Tuesday night. Where vacancies occurred, men well known in that county were seated instead of the missing and answered to the names of the missing delegates. All this had to be done carefully so as not to excite suspicion or to become so evident as to be known. But it was done so carefully and effectually that no one learned of it except the men who were reliable and close-mouthed. It was a cold bluff, deliberately planned and carried out with a carefulness of intrigue and detail that baffled inquisition. But it won. The combine was bluffed right in the face of victory, and it gave up from that moment, capitulating next day after a brief trial-at-arms. They had been outgeneraled, outwitted—bluffed.

The way Senator Quay achieved his victory by "one of the most daring bluffs ever put up," and one which implied downright lying and false personation, will hardly add to the senator's glory as a great reformer and a recent convert to honest politics. Still there is little doubt the senator's admirers will glory more in the success of this fraudulent device than if he had accomplished a splendid act of statesmanship in congress. There have been rumors from time to time of this bit of trickery, but it was reserved for a trusted organ of the senator to furnish the proof, give the details and glory in the cheat.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. G. H., Garrett, Pa.—The earthquake at Charleston, S. C., occurred on August 31, 1886.

J. F. W., Fayette City.—McKinley is now serving his second term as governor of Ohio.

William Winter, City—The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

A Reader of "The Post," City—We are investigating the matter suggested by your question, and a reply will be printed as soon as possible.

G. G., Allegheny—The name of the original architect of the Cathedral of Milan is not known. Its erection was begun in 1386, under Gian Galeazzo Visconti. Nearly all the prominent European architects for over 500 years contributed of the fruits of their genius to beautify the great building.

Your Friend, City—The inscription, "C. Y. K. D., Durn Spiro Spero, Tata," is something of a puzzle, but as you received it at the end of a letter it must have reference to something known to your correspondent and yourself. The words "Durn Spiro Spero" are probably intended for one of the Latin mottoes of South Carolina, "Dum Spiro Spero," meaning, "While I breathe, I hope." The final word "Tata" might be taken as a jocular method of saying au revoir. If you have given your correspondent, who is evidently of the sterner sex, any reason to hope, he will probably soon be in a position to explain the mysterious initials.

Your Friend, Allegheny—Through the kindness of a gentleman who evidently has used the initials himself (more power to him, and may he and the ladies never be confined to too much "consider") we are enabled to say that the inscription, "C. Y. K. D., Dum Spiro Spero, Tata," which you found at the bottom of a letter means: "Consider yourself kissed, dear. While I breathe, I hope. Au revoir." The conductor of this department urges in extenuation of his inability to even guess at the meaning of the mysterious "C. Y. K. D." his lack of acquaintance with the art of long-distance kissing, but he is prone to believe that it is not very satisfying.

UNPRECEDENTED WEATHER.

Records of the Signal Bureau Show Nothing Like This Season's Drouth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Reports received at the weather bureau indicate that the present drouth is one of the severest, most prolonged and general known in the United States since the bureau's organization. There are a few places which show an exception to the general condition, but in no large section of the country, unless perhaps in the northwest and far west, does there appear to have been a soaking rain for the past two months or more. Where there has been exceptional precipitation it has been confined to small areas. In some parts of the country the drouth began in the latter part of July, but in most of the sections it did not become markedly pronounced until in August.

The entire Atlantic coast, with a few exceptions such as Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., shows a deficiency below the normal rainfall since the first of August, amounting in some instances to almost half of the average precipitation. The Ohio and Mississippi valleys report similar conditions, as does a part of the Pacific coast. The great lake region, upon the whole, has fared better than other sections of the country east of the Mississippi. In some parts of the Rocky mountain region, as in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, there have been excessive rainfalls during this period, and along the Pacific coast from Olympia to San Francisco there were good rains in September, as there have been in places since then in that section. Farther east, Fort Scott, Ark., Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Paul, Minn., are the centers of districts where the drouth was broken in September. There have been good rains also in parts of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

The greatest complaints come from West Virginia, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania. Fortunately in most parts of the country the drouth did not set in until after the principal crops were matured, consequently the effect has not been so disastrous as it would have been if it had begun earlier. In some places it has had a slight effect on the planting of winter wheat, and complaints come from many quarters of the inconveniences of securing water for domestic and stock purposes, many small streams, stock ponds, springs and wells having become dry. Pastures have been injured in many states. It is also noticeable that there has been an increase of typhoid fever over the normal in many of the sections where the drouth is severe.

The official figures for the entire country covering the period from March 1 to October 14 show a deficiency. At Eastport, Me., more than a third of the normal; at New Haven, Conn., almost a third; at Albany, N. Y., more than a fourth; Harrisburg, Pa., more than half; Philadelphia, about a fourth; Washington, about a fifth; Norfolk, W. Va., almost a sixth; Wilmington, N. C., between a fifth and a fourth; Jacksonville, Fla., almost a fourth; Vicksburg, Miss., about two-sevenths; Galveston, Tex., about two-fifths; Knoxville, Tenn., almost a fourth; Louisville, Ky., more than a fourth; Indianapolis, Ind., more than a third; Cincinnati, O., more than two-fifths; with about the same rate at Columbus, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and in much of the lake region. The falling off in the upper Mississippi valley and Rocky mountain states was less marked.

The cities which show an excessive rainfall for the entire season are: Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Pensacola, Fla.; Fort Smith and Little Rock, Ark.; Kansas City, Mo.; Pierre, S. D.; St. Vincent, N. D.; Miles City, Mont.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Denver and Pueblo, Col.; Abilene, Kan.; Astoria, Ore.; Eureka and Red Bluff, Cal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

TALKING FOR ONE MILLION.

EX-GOVERNOR BEAVER'S APPEAL TO GENEROUS CHRISTIANS BEFORE THE SYNOD.

PRESBYTERIANS IN DEBT.

Dr. Holmes Defines Church Contributions as Payment of Debts.

DR. HUNTER FILLS TWO OFFICES.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 18.—Addresses upon the condition of Presbyterian colleges and in behalf of the effort to raise $1,000,000 to pay off the debts of the permanent boards occupied much of the time of the sessions of the Pennsylvania Presbyterian synod to-day. The speeches were unusually eloquent and influenced the synod to take steps to secure renewed efforts for the support of various good works. In the appeals for the debt-paying funds, several examples which Pittsburg has furnished were urged upon the commissioners as worthy of being imitated in their various presbyteries.

The first business of the morning session was the report of the committee to nominate a stated clerk and a treasurer. It recommended that Rev. Robert H. Hunter be selected to fill the two positions. This report was approved and Dr. Hunter made a brief speech thanking the synod for his election.

Rev. Thomas Calvin Stewart, of South Easton, Pa., made a report urging the committee to visit Lafayette college and in which that institution was warmly praised together with the work it was doing. Its needs were set forth with a recommendation that it be kept in mind by wealthy Christians. It has about 300 students. A celebration is to be held at the college on October 24 at which the services of Professor Francis E. March, of the faculty, will be given a fitting testimonial. He was born October 25, 1825, graduated at Amherst college in 1845 and came to Lafayette in 1855. The celebration will commemorate all these events. The synod decided to leave a committee to prepare a message of congratulation to Professor March.

Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Beeber made the report for the Lincoln college, near Chester, Pa., which is an institution for the education of negroes, having now over 200 students. It was the first negro college founded in the country, having begun work in 1856. Dr. Beeber said there was no doubt of the negro's ability to take an education, and if the avenues of learning were kept closed to him his ignorance would redound to the injury of the entire population of the country. He said the southern superintendent of education, who was trying to keep the negroes ignorant, and all who were aiding him were simply pulling a house down on their heads. It was nonsense to talk about sending them out of the country, as ships could not be built fast enough to take them. The way to deal with the problem was to educate the negroes.

Dr. W. P. White, of Philadelphia, also made some remarks on the college and the negro question. He said that one in every eight members of the population is colored and that they are increasing so rapidly there must soon be 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 of them. He said the Lincoln college had sent 13 missionaries to Africa, 6 of whom had laid down their lives there. The synod recommended the college to wealthy Christians who wish monuments for themselves. It is in need of many things, and scores of black youths want to come to it who cannot be taken because of the lack of means.

Appeal Cases Heard.

Dr. J. L. Graham, chairman of the judicial committee, made a report in several cases which had been referred to that body. In the appeals from the Pittsburg presbytery in the West Elizabeth church case it was stated that the papers were found in order and it was recommended that the matter be referred to a special commission. This same action was taken on the appeals of R. M. Means, M. D., of Pine Creek church, Allegheny presbytery; Rev. Marcus Wishart appealed from the presbytery of Erie, and Rev. A. G. McCauley, appealed from the presbytery of Philadelphia.

The appeal of W. V. Riddle and others from the Washington presbytery, the Burgettstown scandal, was returned with a recommendation that a committee examine the records of Washington presbytery, there being an allegation that it had acted in an unconstitutional manner. A commission was recommended to try the other cases growing out of the Burgettstown affair. The commissions were appointed during the morning session and some of them held meetings during the noon recess.

Rev. Dr. Sylvester W. Young was substituted for Dr. White on the judicial committee.

Dr. Kumler, the ex-moderator, who is chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, reported action on a large variety of papers. A few of them were judicial cases, but the great majority concerned women's work, Sabbath-school work and like routine matters. All these reports were approved.

About 15 minutes were spent in listening to a narrative of the work of the church during the last year, which was read by Dr. Hunter, the new stated clerk. It dealt largely with the condition of the churches in various sections, some being stated to be very prosperous and others quite the reverse.

The last three-quarters of an hour of the morning session was occupied with a synodical prayer meeting led by Dr. Milligan, of New York, one of the secretaries of the home mission board, who is here as a corresponding member of the synod.

At the opening of the afternoon session Moderator Stockton called the vice-moderator to the chair and made the report of the committee to visit the Pennsylvania college for women. He laid stress upon the fact that the college has no endowment but an indebtedness. This made a temptation for the college to admit imperfectly-prepared students. The claims of the college were urged upon the synod, but no recommendations were made. The report was accepted.

The Million-Dollar Fund.

A motion was passed to hear speakers in behalf of the million-dollar fund. Dr. W. L. McEwan, of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee, made the first speech. He said over $200,000 had been assigned to Pennsylvania and less than one-fourth of it had been raised. Pittsburg presbytery was within $2,000 of its apportionment. Three churches would give $10,000 each, but half the churches of the state had not been heard from at all.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes, of Pittsburg, made an address showing that all the Presbyterians are in debt to this fund. He said it was a burden upon all, the rich and the poor alike. He said contributors to the church were not giving, but paying, what they owe to the Lord. He said that a man who merely pays pew rent is giving absolutely nothing to the cause of Christ. He thought that every person who had taken a vacation costing $100 was bound to contribute as much to the church. He had seen a woman wear 17 different gowns at 17 meals at a hotel and thought their cost ought to be laid on the altar of the Lord. He advised all the elders to go home and make a strong effort to help raise the money.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of Auburn, N. Y., told of meeting a boy on the street who told him the pastor of the Butler church had made it raise its share of the million-dollar fund. He said he felt that he had got into a good atmosphere. He said there were vast fields that want missionaries and plenty of men willing to go, and it was very sad that there was no money to send them. He told the commissioners they would be reminded of the debt until they had paid their apportionment. He said it had been asked why the apportionment was not based upon the membership, and the reason was that it was desired persons not members of the church should contribute, and perhaps it would be the opening wedge of a conversion. He argued that the support of missions is not an optional thing with those who love the Lord Jesus.

Ex-Governor Beaver was the next speaker, and he was cheered as he mounted the stage, and several times provoked laughter from the commissioners. He said the responsibility for raising a million dollars had been laid on the shoulders of a dozen men. The dozen were not expected to contribute it, but he thought some persons would be glad if they would. "Brethren," he declared, "you will dishonor the name Presbyterian, you will dishonor God, if the last cent is not raised."

General Beaver spoke at length upon the propriety of celebrating the reunion in the manner proposed. The day of monuments of stone and bronze was past and it was a better way to send the gospel to dark lands. He said it was the sworn duty to help with this work of every man ordained as a minister or as an elder or partaker of the Lord's supper to assist with the work. It was being carried forward not merely for the raising of the million dollars, but for the raising up of an army of givers.

Inquiring if Dr. McEwan had gone out, Governor Beaver said he knew a minister who as soon as the general assembly had adjourned took the roll of his congregation and sent every man, woman and child an envelope. He thought the example ought to be followed. The first Sunday a collection was taken $9,300 was put in the plate. They have $11,500 now, and the end is not yet. He referred to the contribution of $2,100 from Dr. Holmes's church, and said the result was reached through the efforts of a Scotch elder. A letter was read from a home missionary who had subscribed $10 to the fund but could not pay it till the board paid him his salary. He said that, measured by this subscription, the $250,000 asked from the synod of Pennsylvania was a miserable thing. He gave other illustrations and said the time had come for people to take their moldy bonds out of the safes and turn them over to Christ's cause.

Money For Ministers.

Dr. E. B. Hodge, of Philadelphia, secretary of the board of education, made an address of half an hour on educational work. He advocated that Pennsylvania raise more money for the education of ministers, and asked, among other things, that Sunday schools take collections. A report was read by Dr. Chambers, of Harrisburg, describing the work of the board. Rev. E. P. Ray, of Chicago, made an address describing the college life of the west. He told of some of the poor colleges, and said they never turned out dudes, who were only fit to hang good clothes on, but their graduates were men fit to do battle with the world. He urgently asked that the synod contribute to these colleges.

Dr. H. G. Furboy made the report on the Western theological seminary. He showed that the seminary is the center of the largest Presbyterian community of the United States. Many towns were springing up in it, and they demand churches and pastors. He made an earnest appeal for support for the seminary, and the synod voted that the people ought to give it.

The Judicial Cases.

Following are the commissions appointed on the judicial cases:

On the West Elizabeth case—Ministers, J. C. Bolton, S. H. Thompson, J. H. Boggs, Robert McCaslin, W. J. Chapman, G. L. Smith, D. H. Campbell; elders, During Hart, D. S. Clark, D. C. Carhart, W. J. Montgomery and S. M. Forsman.

The case from the presbytery of Allegheny—Ministers, Charles A. Dickey, David Hall, S. F. Marks, J. F. Baxter, S. N. Keeler, W. T. Garroway and Joseph L. Weaver; elders, Harris Brown, W. B. Tait, John Williams, Philip K. Bowman and Harris E. Sproat.

The case from the presbytery of Erie—Ministers, N. B. Kelly, J. M. Duff, Jacob Weidman, Harvey F. Furbay, C. T. Edwards, R. L. Clark, D. R. McCaslin; elders, J. E. Belleville, P. K. Bowman, James McJunkin, John B. Andre and William D. Means.

The McCauley case from Philadelphia—Ministers, James M. Maxwell, C. Earle, J. W. Reese, Peter H. Brooks, Joseph M. Duff, Theo. S. Negley, W. D. McClelland; elders, W. H. Jenks, S. G. McCarroll, W. C. Pomeroy, F. W. Hays and Ralston Williams.

The Burgettstown case—Ministers, B. L. Agnew, Jacob Belleville, Stephen W. Pomeroy, Lewis W. Barr, John B. Reed, Chauncey T. Edwards, Jacob Weidman; elders, D. S. Carothers, John R. McJunkin, W. W. McElree, W. W. Porterfield and I. N. Taylor.

The commissions all held meetings during the afternoon, but no reports were received from them in the synod. It is probable that these subjects may occupy some of the attention of the body. In the commission on the West Elizabeth case much of the whole ground is being gone over. There is said to be a probability that all the parties will accept the decision of the commission, and that there will be no debate on it in the synod. A disposition will be shown to keep the matter from occupying much of the time of the synod itself, as it is usual to confine the inquiry on appeals to ascertaining if the regular forms have been followed.

DENY THEIR GUILT.

Commissioners Hurd and Funk Make a Good Case.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—Commissioners John Hurd and James Funk, of Blair county, made a strong effort to-day to establish their innocence of the charge of malfeasance in office. Leading business and professional men testified to their previous good reputation. It was also proved that W. C. Leach and H. C. Harlin, the star witnesses for the commonwealth, possessed indifferent reputations. Hurd rigorously denied that he had offered $100 as a bribe to Witness Leach. Judge Bell told the jury this evening that Commissioner Funk must be acquitted. The trial will close Monday.

JOKES.

"I guess it's time to go,"
Remarked at last the bore.
"An excellent guess," she answered;
"Why didn't you guess before?"
—San Francisco Examiner.

Old Mr. Bullion—And are you sure, my dear, that as my wife you will be happy?

Miss Youngling—Oh, perfectly. I think it's simply heavenly to pay for things by check.—New York Weekly.

Editor—The characters of your story are too cheap.

Author—Well, I can make a plumber out of this farmer.—Detroit Tribune.

A beggar stopped a lady on the steps of a church.

"Kind lady, have you not a pair of old shoes to give me?"

"No, I have not; besides, those you are now wearing seem to be brand new."

"That's just it, ma'am—they spoil my business."—La Riforma.

Sister—There, you have the candy all over your new suit. What will mamma say?

Tommy—Well, mamma won't let me have any fun in these clothes till I get them spoiled."—Hartford Times.

Mrs. Witherby—What a great aid Mr. Van Wicket must have been at your reception!

Mrs. Von Blumer—Indeed, he was.

Mrs. Witherby—I understand that he introduced you to most of your guests.—Truth.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. CARNEGIE'S PARTING SHOT

Continued From First Page.

claps. Now, $15,000,000 at 4 per cent would require $600,000 yearly to meet the interest. This means that a canal can be had between Pittsburg and the lakes for a dollar a head per year of the population of Allegheny county, even if the canal did not pay one cent. Now, I say, that there is not a workingman in Allegheny who would not be advantaged $20 and more per year by having Pittsburg's supremacy restored and made impregnable, as a canal would make it. The taxable property of Allegheny county is $500,000,000. One cent and a half per year on the hundred dollars would pay the interest on the cost of the canal, one-eighth of 1 per cent. Now, when one of my editorial friends asks me to believe that it would take 25 years to educate the people of Allegheny county up to the point of issuing its bonds for $15,000,000 and owning this canal I cannot believe it."

For Paying the Piper.

To clinch his conclusions in favor of the smaller waterway Mr. Carnegie then proceeded to a showing of how its relatively small expenses would more readily be met by an earning capacity nearly equal to a more pretentious and infinitely more costly canal.

"Let us see what the revenue of that canal would probably be. I will indulge in no sanguine estimates of tonnage, but speak of what I know exists. There are fully 5,000,000 tons of ore to be brought to Pittsburg to feed its present furnaces and those now building. Along the line we know that furnaces already existing will require more than 1,000,000 tons. Here we have 6,000,000 tons sure. Now, assuming that we sent back lading to only the half of this extent, 3,000,000 tons of coal, coke, etc. We have then, say, 9,000,000 tons. Another million tons miscellaneous, such as limestone, etc., are sure; not in supposition, but here now.

"Assuming that the county of Allegheny owns this canal, and it says that 20 cents per ton shall be the toll upon the traffic, then we have $2,000,000 receipts. Some heavy-freight railroads are worked at 50 per cent of their gross receipts. I am not an expert on canal maintenance, but I should say one-half of this, 25 per cent would be ample and leave a margin. This then would amount to $500,000 a year, leaving a profit of $1,500,000. Say that the canal cost as much to maintain and operate as the cheapest railroad, which is absurd, and still we have $1,000,000 revenue from it. The liability of Allegheny county would be only $600,000. The fact is that Allegheny county could not only receive from the canal enough to pay the bonded interest incurred for it, but double that amount. She would have $400,000 surplus; but beyond the surplus necessary to improve the canal, her best policy would be to reduce tolls as the surplus came.

"Now what would 20 cents a ton on ore mean to Pittsburg? It costs $1 80 for two tons of ore to the manufacturer to-day. With the tolls 20 cents a ton the cost would be 40 cents. There would also be, say, 5 cents a ton greater expense stocking the ore from a barge than from railway cars at the furnaces. This would be 10 cents; a total of 50 cents for two tons. It would mean, therefore, that Pittsburg, in competition with Lorain, Cleveland and the Lake Erie district, with Chicago, and all other points with which the competition is becoming more and more severe, would be given the advantage of $1 40 per ton on every ton of steel manufactured.

An Absolutely Sure Thing.

"But this is not all," Mr. Carnegie continued. "Let us suppose that Allegheny county did not, under this arrangement, net sufficient revenue, but all facts were proved falsities, and that 20 cents per ton would not give Allegheny county its interest, and also a dividend of almost equal amount as a bonus, what has Allegheny county to do to make herself safe? Simply to raise the tolls to 25 cents, 30 cents or 40 cents.

"She has ample margin to do this. It is beyond all reasonable doubt that Allegheny county would not incur a cent of risk in issuing its bonds for this canal, always provided that before doing so she had responsible contractors, who would give bonds as security for handing over to the county a canal in successful working order, with every necessary appliance, for a stated sum, or for so many bonds. The contract should provide that, even if details not enumerated are found to be necessary for the successful working, these are to be provided by the contractor free of charge; 20 per cent to be retained until satisfactory completion of the contract; and that all questions of dispute are to be left to a commission of three experts, one to be chosen by each party, and the third by the two. A majority decision is to be final. No one would recommend the county to stir one step unless it found responsible contractors to do the work for a stated sum. We want not only engineers' estimates, but responsible bidders for a price, such men as know the kind of work and give ample security.

"Now, let us ask ourselves what the object is in building a canal to the lakes. Is it not to restore to Pittsburg her lost supremacy as the cheapest site in the United States for manufacturing, and keeping this clearly in view, how could it be accomplished if the canal were built by private capital simply as a business enterprise? Would not the shareholders just fix rates sufficiently below the rates by rail to obtain the traffic? Why should they do anything else?"

Must Be a Public Work.

Speaking probably from dear experience with common carriers doing business on the basis of exacting all the rate that the traffic will bear, Mr. Carnegie protested against building the canal as a private money-getting enterprise. He said:

"It is of no use for Pittsburg to have a canal unless this canal transports ore, finished steel, etc., so cheaply as to restore to her at least equality with the lake locations, which, owing to her inland position involving costly rail transport, she has lost. How can such rates be certainly insured from a private canal owned and conducted to make the highest dividends possible? If capital is to be restricted in managing its own property even then the possible dividends must be made excessive, for capital likes to control its property and do the best it can with it, and hence the rates of transport must be higher than they should be—higher than would probably meet the only object we have in view.

"It is probable that private capital can be induced to build a moderate canal, because facts can be shown which render it probable that the enterprise must be very profitable. I believe it would be if conservatively constructed and well managed, but how Pittsburg's position would be restored, which is the only aim we have, or anyone benefited but the shareholders, I should like some one to show us. We might have three canals, and ship canals at that, as we have now three railroads between Pittsburg and the lakes, and yet Pittsburg remain just where she is. No; there is no cure, but from a Pittsburg or Allegheny county canal, owned by the community and operated in the interests not of capitalistic shareholders, for large dividends, but of the whole people. It should be a people's canal, not a shareholders' private property. It seems that without one-dollar's risk such a public canal can be obtained. But this can be tested when bids are asked. There is a tide in the affairs of cities, as of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Concerning his visit in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie said: "It has been most delightful, and I have witnessed a great sight. I was fortunate enough to be invited to visit the Westinghous establishments with the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad. Truly these are marvels. America has always been ahead in electricity since Franklin first drew the lightning from the cloud. That it is ahead to-day goes without saying. That Pittsburg is ahead of any other point is equally certain."

Westinghouse Is Agreed.

Referring to the immense industrial importance of the Westinghouse works and the prospective development of still greater interests from the inventions of Mr. Westinghouse, Mr. Carnegie concluded:

"I saw the 5,000-horse power machinery for Niagara. I saw a gas engine which, Mr. Westinghouse says, will furnish power with one-eighth of the fuel required by the present steam engines. Now, he is one of these sanguine men, in the opinion of the masses, but I take notice that what he says now is listened to. Most fortunate for Pittsburg that Mr. Westinghous was captured. I left his electric works feeling somewhat dazed, as if I had been in the presence of nature's mysteries, as indeed I had been, for electricity is the most mysterious of all elements yet known to man. I hope that Mr. Westinghouse's life is to be long-spared, not only to Pittsburg, but to the world. There is much gray matter in that man's brain. I advise the citizens of Pittsburg (but especially the ladies) not to rest content until they go through his works. I wish I had time to talk to Mr. Westinghouse about the canal. I believe he would side with me, as between a big and moderate one, but he might think present railroads sufficient until he studied figures.

THE STATE'S RESOURCES.

Interesting Facts Collected by the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 20.—The last section of the latest report of the secretary of internal affairs has just been issued, and contains some interesting facts pertaining to Allegheny and other western Pennsylvania counties.

It is noted as a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the general belief to the contrary there have been very noticeable increases in the acreage of timber land in several counties, an increase due, it is claimed, to the interest being taken in forestry culture. The counties of Wayne, Warren, Snyder, Juniata, Blair and Clinton shows such increases, but it is most probable that this showing is due more to the greater care in making reports to assessors than to any genuine attempt to grow more timber in any of the counties named. The number of acres of timber land, including the mountainous regions, in the state is 8,417,327

The aggregate value of all real estate is placed at $2,634,601,500, the latest report showing an increase of $443,167,710. The value in Allegheny county has increased from $435,911,001 in 1893 to $443,701,549, or an increase of $7,790,548. The total value in Philadelphia is $872,464,481. Armstrong shows a decrease of $313,846, the total valuation there being $9,330,485. Cambria has a valuation of $22,935,194, a decrease of $177,515; Indiana, $9,230,498, a decrease of $32,590; Venango, $14,853,215, a decrease of $1,157,743.

Some valuable figures are given showing the value of salaries and emoluments of county offices. The value of these has increased from $111,014,967 to $114,414,918. Allegheny county increased from $44,952,725 to $47,191,285, an increase of $2,138,560, while Armstrong went down from $348,559 to $312,357, or a decrease of $36,202.

The total value of property taxable for county purposes in the state is $2,345,500,738. The value in Allegheny county is $445,556,905, an increase of $9,668,927. The total value in Beaver is $25,421,900; in Westmoreland, $36,751,840; in Washington, $43,751,494, where there has been an increase of $1,196,904; in Fayette the total value is $33,558,649. Allegheny shows some big figures in the aggregate amount of county tax assessed. The last report gives $891,111 81, an increase of $346,253 09. The total amount of county tax assessed in the state is $19,935,994 04. Allegheny shows an increase in the amount of money at interest. The total is $73,176,556, an increase of $5,858,840. Cambria's total is $1,672,833, an increase of $399,494. The two counties and Clinton, Fayette and Philadelphia are the only ones that show an increase. The greatest decrease of money at interest is shown in Erie county, the total being $7,288,482, a decrease of $1,305,556. For the past nine years the amount of money at interest in Pennsylvania has steadily increased, indicating a steady prosperity.

The total valuation of property taxable for state purposes is placed at $616,613,513, which includes money at interest, such as mortgages, judgments, bonds, notes, stocks, etc. The valuation in Allegheny increased from $67,402,701 to $73,268,196. In Allegheny the total amount of state tax assessed was $293,072 78, an increase of $23,461 97.

Concerning the amount of taxes collected for the support of the poor, the report says: "The most marked increase paid for this purpose was in Allegheny, that county reporting $236,085 09, an increase of $35,863 08. The next highest is Bradford county, which shows an increase of $11,126 62. Philadelphia reported a decrease.

Some marked changes are noted in the amounts expended in the different counties for the construction and repair of streets, roads and bridges. The figures for Allegheny are $1,013,055 40, a decrease from the former report of $589,652 60. The total amount expended for the purpose in the state, according to the present report, was $7,921,031 46, including the amounts appropriated by county commissioners for the same purpose.

In Allegheny county there is reported an increase of $414,225 41 in the amount of taxes collected for school purposes, while Philadelphia shows a decrease of $527,948 65.

The total amount of taxes from licenses in all the counties is reported at $4,948,736 78, Allegheny showing a decrease of $2,880 24. In the taxes collected on real estate of corporations other than railroads, Allegheny shows an increase of $131,659 72.

The aggregate amount of state tax assessed in Allegheny county is reported as $293,072 78, while the debt of the county is given at $400,300 87.

PERSONALS.

—G. E. Paget, an English turfman, has been entering horses for races at Newmarket for over 30 years and never won until a fortnight ago.

—Mrs. Ballington Booth recently took a trip in the cab of a locomotive in order to learn something of the technical side of an engineer's life so that she could apply the knowledge in her talks.

—Senor Canovas, one of the most prominent figures in the Spanish cortez, is reputed to be the homeliest man in Spain and to have for a wife the most beautiful woman in that country.

—Dr. Andree has selected his companions for the balloon expedition to the north pole. One is the meteorologist Ekholm, of Stockholm; the other is Niels Strindberg, an amanuensis in the Stockholm university.

—M. Horon, a noted French detective, now about to retire, will be remembered as the man who performed the most daring and difficult feat of safely piloting the heir of the Russian throne, in disguise, through the nihilist dens of Paris.

CONGRESSES OF RELIGIONS.

TRANSLATION OF THE ENTIRE LETTER FROM THE POPE ON THE SUBJECT.

ITS PURPOSES EXPLAINED.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS IT DOES NOT PROHIBIT SUCH GATHERINGS.

CATHOLICS MAY TAKE PART.

But Their Meetings Must Be Separate From Those of Other Creeds.

REASONS FOR THE DISTINCTION.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Katzer has received a copy of the letter of Pope Leo, sent to Mgr. Satolli, bearing on religious congresses. From the tone of the letter it would seem evident that in the future Catholics will not meet with Protestant bodies, but conduct their conventions separately, though open to all, with the privilege of allowing the members of other denominations to ask any questions they may see fit. No reference is made to the world's religious congress at Chicago in particular, and neither is there a single word which can be termed derogatory to the great convention.

The document is typewritten, in Latin, and addressed to Mgr. Satolli. It simply states that the knowledge of such conventions being held has come to the attention of the pope, and he expresses the conviction that it would be better, perhaps, for Catholics to meet separately. Following is a translation:

"Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

"We have learned that in the United States of America conventions are sometimes held in which people assemble promiscuously, Catholics as well as those of other denominations, to treat upon religion as well as upon correct morals. In this we recognize the desire for religious things by which this people is animated more zealously from day to day. But although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would, nevertheless, seem more advisable that the Catholics should hold their conventions separately, and that, lest the utility of these conventions should result simply to their own benefit, they might be called with the understanding that the admittance should be open to all, including those who are outside of the church.

Favors Public Speaking.

"Whilst we consider it incumbent upon our apostolic office, venerable brother, to bring this to your knowledge, we are also pleased, by our recommendation, to promote the practice of the Paulist fathers, who prudently think to speak publicly to our dissenting brethren, in order to explain Catholic dogmas and answer the objections against them.

"If every bishop in his own diocese will promote this practice and a frequent attendance at these sermons, it will be very pleasing and acceptable to us, for we are confident that not a small benefit for the welfare of souls will arise therefrom.

"Wishing you in the meantime, venerable brother, the gifts of Divine Providence, we impart to you with the most loving spirit the apostolic benediction, a proof of our special love.

"Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, September 18, 1895, the eighteenth year of our pontificate. LEO XIII."

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Ireland in an interview with the Associated press representative to-day said:

"The words of Pope Leo are in no manner of means a condemnation of the parliaments of religions. He merely describes the methods or conditions under which Catholics may take part in them. He deems unadvisable the promiscuous assembling of Catholics with men of all forms of religion, Buddhists and Mohammedans as well as non-Catholic Christians, upon the same platform for the discussion of religious questions. The pope, no doubt, somewhat fears, as many others did and do, that from such promiscuous gatherings the impressions go out in the public mind that all forms of religion are looked upon as of equal value and equal sufficiency.

Had Some Misgivings.

"The Catholics who participated in the Chicago parliament of religions were not without their misgivings as to the peril of impressions of this kind. But circumstances did not suggest nor allow other arrangements than promiscuous assemblages, and in view of the general good expected from their participation in the congress, Catholics did not keep themselves aloof, satisfying their consciences that all things would be made right by their emphatic and repeated declarations that the principles of the Catholic faith remained intact, and nothing done or said should be taken as placing religions on the same footing as the Catholic. But now when congresses or parliaments of religion are becoming frequent, and seem destined to be permanent institutions, it is felt that such care ought to be taken by Catholics that not even the most delicate and scrupulous conscience among the children of the church could be alarmed, or that the most unthinking non-Catholic be led to misapprehend the Catholic position. Hence the words of warning coming from the sovereign pontiff.

"The pope's words are: 'It would seem more advisable that Catholics hold their meetings apart; but in order that the usefulness thereof be not confined to Catholics, access is to be given to everybody, whether he be a Catholic or one separated from the Catholic faith.'

"Congresses of religion will continue to be held, and Catholics may take part in them under certain, well-defined conditions. Catholics will hold their meetings during the same period of time and on the same grounds as the representatives of other faiths or religions, but in halls of their own, marking in this way their own doctrinal exclusiveness, and yet allowing to others the advantages of hearing their discussions.

The Good Will Remain.

"All the results that were ever expected from congresses of religions remain: such as the allowing comparative studies of the several faiths, the exhibiting to the world the fundamental truths scattered through all of them, and the good points of each one, although in so many of them these points be fragmentary and incomplete. And at the same time no Catholic, whoever he be, will have room for complaint or will find reason for being absent from the congress. The Catholic attendance at congresses will in this manner be larger than it otherwise would have been.

"Whenever the religions of the world appear in state and voice their beliefs, the Catholic church owes it to herself to appear and to speak, so as to give public testimony to the completeness of truth which she professes to hold, and to tell the nations that she lives and is destined to live through ages.

"Much agitation is at the present time being had in Europe over the proposition to hold a great congress of religions in Paris during the exposition of 1900. The idea of a Paris congress of religions has sprung from the great congress at Chicago two years ago; it received much impetus from Rev. John Henry Barrows, the inspiring and directing spirit of the congress at Chicago during his recent visit to France, and it will no doubt lead to a great success. Catholics may well take part in it. Indeed, the pope's letter has cleared the way for it, but marking out the conditions under which it may be held, even in punctilious Europe. I am of the mind that this letter of the pope on congresses in America is entirely due to this coming Paris congress. It will serve as a guide to Catholics in all countries of America and Europe, wherever congresses of religion may be held. I am glad Rome has spoken."

THINGS ARE SLOW.

Senator Quay's Opinion of the Republican State Campaign.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17.—Senator Quay and his family had a sort of family reunion at the Lochiel hotel here to-night. The senator with his son, Lieutenant A. J. C. Quay, of the United States army, arrived here this evening from Philadelphia, and later on Mrs. Quay and her daughter came from Beaver. The family will go tomorrow to the senator's farm, near Lancaster, the senator himself probably returning to Philadelphia in the evening.

A number of prominent Republicans called to see the senator, and he was in particularly good humor. Shortly after his arrival here he was told of the decision of the supreme court in favor of allowing only six superior court judge candidates to be voted for.

When asked what he thought of the decision the senator said: "I am not particularly concerned in it one way or the other, but I am glad it has been decided. The question will not now bother us on election day."

Lawyer Olmstead, who started the discussion over the question of the number of candidates for superior court judges, was also among the callers on Quay, and Auditor-General Mylin, standing near, said: "Senator, I hear Olmstead got a decision."

"Yes, he got it in the neck," replied Quay, with a laugh.

Asked about the political situation in this state, he said: "Things are slow. The campaign is very apathetic on our side, but I think it is even worse with the Democrats. I have not received any reports from county chairmen. It is too early for that."

The senator's manner did not indicate that he was particularly impressed with the belief that the Republicans would have a big vote this fall. He was more inclined to talk about his Lancaster county farm.

"I had intended to pass a good deal of the summer there," he said. "But that confounded 'Combine' kept me away. I see one newspaper has me in a new light. It says I made enough money out of the 'Combine' to buy that farm. Well, now," he added, laughing, "I wish I had been able to do that."

All efforts to get him to talk about the scandals in Pittsburg municipal offices were unavailing.

LUTHERANS VOTE AID.

Several Important Reports Made to the Synod.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

YORK, Pa., Oct. 19.—The committee on vacant congregations, at the western Pennsylvania Lutheran synod to-day, moved to supply Trindel Springs congregation with $200 for the period of one year, the congregation having been unable to raise sufficient means to support their pastor.

The committee on literary institutions, represented by G. Fastnacht, gave a glowing description of the progress made by Irving female college, of Mercersburg, and Pennsylvania college. He said Irving college was never in better condition, and was the growing pride of the synod. There are 105 young ladies enrolled, 80 of whom are boarders. Their patronage comes from eight different states. President E. E. Campbell was present and also gave a splendid description of the institution. A favorable report of Pennsylvania college was made, and the committee recommended that the standing of the curriculum of the college be strictly enforced in the admission of applicants into its classes, especially those applying for financial aid from the synod.

The examining committee of the Cumberland Valley Lutheran league, of which M. A. Embens, of Boiling Springs, is a member, recommended Revs. G. C. Henry, T. O. Kistler and John A. Shelley as delegates to the Pittsburg National Lutheran league, which meets October 30, with Rev. M. S. Romig, John H. Herr and Monroe Lenseman, alternates.

The committee on York county conference approved the method of entertainment now in use in the synod, and recommended that it be continued.

These members were voted advisory members of the synod to-day: Revs. T. M. Stock, J. O. Miller, E. T. Jeffers, Stoler, Snyder and Gilbert. The devotional committee provided that all the churches in the city would be filled by visiting Lutheran ministers to-morrow.

FLURRY IN THE SYNOD.

A Member Objects to Indorsing the Anti-Saloon League.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

AKRON, O., Oct. 19.—There was some excitement at to-day's meeting of the East Ohio Lutheran synod when a resolution was presented indorsing the Ohio anti-saloon league as having adopted the most businesslike and effective method of combating the saloon evil."

Rev. W. W. Criley, D. D., one of the brainiest ministers in the Luthern church, filed a vigorous protest to any such extravagant language. He was for the resolutions on spirit, but he did not entertain the highest regard for the league's "business methods." The resolution went through.

Leetonia will get next year's meeting of the synod. A decision in that town's favor, after it had been announced that the Woman's missionary society, auxiliary to the synod, could not be accommodated at the same time, was a polite way of divorcing the two organizations. Their sessions hereafter will be separate.

The committee on absentees tried to pass a resolution calling upon the president to ask all members of the synod who are willfully absent from three successive sessions of the synod, to resign their charges. It was killed after a spirited debate.

CAMPOS REPORTED INSANE.

Said to Be Now at Santiago, Cuba, Unfit for Duty.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 17.—Yesterday reports were circulated that the Spanish consul had received an official cable that General Campos was no longer commanding the military affairs in Cuba. The consul emphatically denied the report. Passengers arriving from Cuba to-night report General Campos in Santiago completely insane.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have circulated pamphlets advising the inhabitants not to use the railroads, as they have determined to blow them up with dynamite.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—It is officially announced that 12,000 additional troops will start for Cuba on Tuesday next, October 22.

Quay Is Sanguine.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 18.—Senator Quay, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, Lieutenant Quay, spent to-day at his farm near Muntville, this county. The senator and his family were much pleased with the farm, and intend to spend next summer there. The senator said the political outlook in this state was rosy, and that the Republicans would carry Ohio and New York. The party departed on the Pennsylvania railroad this evening.

The well-known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

SULTAN SIGNS THE REFORMS.

RUSSIA ORDERS A FLEET OF WAR VESSELS TO THE MOUTH OF THE BOSPHORUS.

TURKS ARM THEMSELVES.

The Details of Several Recent Massacres in Armenia.

TURKISH LAWYER DIES IN PRISON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—An irade was promulgated to-day announcing that the sultan has signed the Armenian reform scheme demanded by the powers.

The appeal of the sultan to the Russian ambassador, A. J. de Nelidoff, to cause the recall of the order for a Russian gunboat to go to Trebizond, has proved futile. French and Russian steamers are taking numbers of Armenian refugees from Trebizond.

Some of the Armenians who reopened their stores, thus disobeying the orders of the Armenian committee, have been fined, and three merchants, it is asserted, have been compelled by threats to pay this committee between 300 and 400 Turkish pounds each. The matter was brought to the attention of the Turkish authorities, and as a result several members of the Armenian committee who took part in forcing the Armenians to close their stores have been arrested.

According to the latest information received from Trebizond, Armenia, 400 persons were killed during the recent rioting there. The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has issued an order holding the governor of Trebizond responsible for all loss of life hereafter through political or religious disturbances.

Reports received here from various districts of Anatolia say that the Armenians have been deprived of their weapons, and that the latter have been given to Mussulmans. In addition, in the district of Kharput, quantities of arms have been distributed to the Turks. When the vali of Kharput was questioned on the subject, he said that if the Armenians remained quiet no harm would come to them.

The report of riot at Akhassir, in the villatet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, during which 50 Armenians were killed, on October 9, a market day, by a Moslem mob, is confirmed. The Turks picked a quarrel with the unarmed Armenians, and, the former being armed with revolvers and knives, looted the market and massacred the helpless Christians, afterward throwing their bodies into the wells. Twenty bodies have already been recovered, and have been interred in the presence of the Armenian bishop of Ismid.

Izzet Effendi, the celebrated Turkish lawyer, who was arrested recently charged with being the author of the placards in favor of the Armenians, which were posted in Stamboul, has, according to the official announcement, died in the Yildiz prison, where he was confined while awaiting trial.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An Odessa dispatch to the "Times" says that the Black Sea Russian fleet has been hastily ordered to cruise near the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" says:

"The Turkish papers, in announcing the consent to the Armenian reforms, state that the sultan has decided to introduce reforms in all provinces of the empire, beginning with Anatolia. The reforms comprise an increase and a reorganization of the gendarmerie, and of the police forces, and the amelioration of the administrative and judicial branches of the service."

A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Constantinople says:

"An eye witness of the Trebizond massacre says that the Armenian quarter there was completely sacked, and the mob only desisted when nothing was left to pillage or to kill. The soldiers assisted in the massacre with their rifles. The better class of Turks gave protection and shelter in their own houses to the Armenian women and children, so that none of these were killed in the town itself. These same Turks obtained permission for the Armenian refugees to shelter themselves in the barracks during the following night, when it was feared the massacre would be renewed. Several Armenian villages outside of Trebizond were burned and pillaged, and lives there were taken also."

The "Chronicle's" Constantinople correspondent says:

"The sultan has so feared exasperating Mussulmans by consenting to the reforms that the minister was obliged to implore him to sign the document. I fear that English opinion will be greatly disappointed when the terms of the reform scheme become known. But nothing better could be obtained without the appearance of the British fleet in the Dardanelles, which would have involved the instant disruption of the triple entente (between England, Russia and France), and probably a Russian occupation of Armenia. Sir Philip Currie, therefore, has done the best possible without causing a serious breach between England and Russia. This temporary solution, however, will not save the sultan from an outbreak of dangerous anti-dynastic feeling, of which the sultan will probably be the victim."

WAR IN SYRIA.

A Bloody Conflict Expected Between Druses and Mutualis.

BEYROUT, Syria, Oct. 17.—Considerable excitement prevails in the Lebanon district owing to conflicts which have taken place between the Druses and Mutualis, in which men have been killed on both sides. Finally, the Mutualis assembled 4,000 armed men near Sidon, with the intention of attacking the Druses. The latter thereupon appealed to their co-religionists in Hauran, who are preparing to send 8,000 men to the assistance of the Druses. The Vali of Damascus is trying to prevent a conflict.

The Beaver Falls Postoffice.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The treasury officials have decided not to commence the actual construction of the Beaver Falls postoffice building until next spring, and to then push the work energetically. The plans and specifications are now being prepared, and it is expected that a contract for the entire work will be awarded during the winter months, so that the contractor can commence as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Highway Robbery in DuBois.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 19.—Paul Rosenbaum was robbed by highwaymen in the center of the town last night. Hicks Frazier was arrested for the crime, and was taken to Clearfield jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Sharpsville Pastor Resigns.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 19.—Rev. O. W. Kerschner, pastor of the Grace Reformed church in Sharpsville, has handed in his resignation, which has been accepted.

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be obtained from any apothecary.

Quick relief for sick headache in Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills. Small-sized, sugar-coated.

WAR ON THE C. E. UNION.

The Lutheran Synod of East Ohio Makes Serious Charges.

AKRON, O., Oct. 18.—At the second day's session of the east Ohio synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed to confer with committees appointed by other synods, who shall appoint an executive committee to organize a state league of the young people's society of the Lutheran churches of Ohio. The discussion of the matter brought forth some rather startling accusations against the state union of Christian Endeavor societies. It is charged that the official organ, the "Golden Rule," is edited by a Unitarian, whose doctrines are not proper to be read by Lutheran young people. It was also stated that the state Christian Endeavor union was entirely too denominational.

CORBETT UNDER ARREST.

Will Refuse to Give Bail to Test the Case.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 17.—A warrant against James J. Corbett was issued from Justice Kirk's court at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It charges that he is at Clear Spring and is about to commit an unlawful assault upon the person of one Robert Fitzsimmons. The warrant was issued at the instance of Prosecuting Attorney C. V. Teague. Sheriff Houpt started to ride out to Corbett's training quarters at Spring lake to place the champion under arrest. The sheriff reached Spring lake so late that it was decided to remain there to-night, and bring Corbett into the city on the early morning train. Corbett will refuse to give bail, and his attorneys, Martin & Greaves, through Mr. Martin, will sue out a writ of habeas corpus before Chancellor Leatherman, asking for his release. This will bring the question up for judicial hearing as to whether a glove contest, such as is now proposed, will be a violation of the state statutes. If the court decides that it is not, it is believed that the authorities will respect the decision, but if to the contrary, it is thought the attempt to have the contest here will be abandoned.

A Little Rock dispatch says: Brigadier General Taylor, of the Arkansas state guard, was closeted with Governor Clarke to-night for an hour or more. After the conference General Taylor said: "The fight will not occur in Hot Springs nor in Arkansas. There is no doubt on that score."

"Not even in a modified way, as now proposed?"

"No, sir."

The fight may be pulled off in Juarez, Mexico, but the management will make no official announcement.

COREA UNDER RUSSIA'S WING.

A St. Petersburg Dispatch Says It Will Be Protected Against All Comers.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch to the "Eclair" from St. Petersburg to-day says that an exchange of communications has occurred between the Russian government and the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg with reference to the recent disorders at Seoul, the capital of Corea. It is added that the Japanese minister assured the Russian government that the culprits would be punished. Russia is said to have replied that she would be forced, in consequence of the riots, to take the steps considered necessary to preserve order and to make the Corean government independent of foreign interference.

The dispatch continues: "As to the course proposed, Russia will do her duty, whatever is entailed, without stopping to inquire whether other powers like or do not like it. She will never abandon Corea and will protect her against all encroachments."

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 18.—The Japanese minister, Miura, and the other members of the legation and Japanese military officers at Seoul, have been recalled.

FOR AN EARLY CONVENTION.

All the Republican Leaders Apparently Want It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Senator Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, said to-night, when questioned about the conference of members of the committee, that there had been an informal talk, to fix the time for a meeting of the entire committee, but nothing was decided. The meeting will likely be held, he said, about the end of November or early in December.

It was said to-night that General Clarkson, representing Senator Allison, and Secretary Hahn, the personal friend of William McKinley, Jr., were a unit for an early presidential convention. Speaker Reed declined to discuss the matter, but Chairman Joseph H. Manley wired from Denver that he hoped the convention would be held in May or early in June, and that he was on his way to San Francisco, to ascertain what inducements would be offered for holding the national conclave there.

NEARLY DECAPITATED.

Two Women Hold William Danson While They Murder Him.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 19.—One of the most deliberate and uncalled-for murders was committed last night near Dingess, in Logan county. A couple of women named Vance threw down a young man, William Danson, who had been visiting them, and cut his throat, pushing the knife through to the spinal column. He died from hemorrhage. When found his head was hanging on by a thread of flesh. Nothing can be obtained about the cause of his murder, but enough is known, however, to cause the arrest of several people.

No Pardon for Elliott Yet.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—The state pardon board to-day referred the pardon application of W. J. Elliott to L. A. Koons, a member of the board, who will prepare a report and submit it at the next meeting of the board, which will be held on January 1 next. The board recommended that "Elephant" Billy Wilson, who is serving a five-years' sentence from Bridgeport, Belmont county, be pardoned, and also recommended the pardons of Elmer Shaffer, of Guernsey county; Allen Ward, of Morgan county, and John E. Hussey, ex-clerk of Shelby county.

A Letter by Thackeray.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent sends to the "Times" this morning a hitherto unpublished letter of W. M. Thackeray, the novelist, dated New York, April, 1833, describing his tour in the United States, and declaring that slavery is not by any means a horrifying institution. On the contrary, he asserts that it was the most costly and the clumsiest domestic and agricultural machine ever devised.

Pastor Williams Forgiven.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ELYRIA, O., Oct. 19.—The Methodist church at Avon, this county, has forgiven its pastor, Rev. Frank Williams, who recently acknowledged committing a forgery to get a suit of clothes, and will give him another chance. They have taken up the forged paper. Williams will lecture, taking "John Wesley and His Times" for his subject.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

PRESBYTERIAN HIGH COURT.

SYNOD OPENS AT BUTLER WITH SHARP WORDS FOR PULPIT REFORMERS.

DR. STOCKTON MODERATOR.

A Cordial Welcome for the Distinguished Visitors.

MUCH BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 17.—The fourteenth annual session of the Synod of Pennsylvania of the Presbyterian church commenced here at 11 o'clock this morning. There is a representation present of 168 commissioners, 75 of them being elders and 93 ministers. A full representation would be 264, and it is expected that many more will arrive to-morrow. This synod, which comprises all the presbyteries in Pennsylvania, two in West Virginia, two in Mexico and one in Africa, is next in importance to the general assembly.

The features of most interest in today's session were a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. J. P. E. Kumler, of Pittsburg, in which he sharply criticised the tendency of ministers to preach too much about public affairs and not enough about the gospel; and the election of a new moderator. Rev. Dr. John B. Stockton, of Mercer, was chosen moderator by acclamation, after two other candidates had been named and withdrawn in a very graceful manner. The gentleman who will direct Presbyterian affairs in the state in a manner for the next year is pastor of the Presbyterian church in Mercer, where he has been for 13 years, and is a descendant of a very old Presbyterian family, his father and grandfather having both been ministers.

The morning session was opened with the customary preliminary services, after which the moderator, Dr. Kumler, delivered his sermon, which was the only important feature of the morning session. His text was the tenth verse of the nineteenth chapter of Luke: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

Dr. Kumler said that the text was a pointed statement of the object of Christ's mission on earth, which was emphasized by his life, his death and his ascension. Then, after some amplification of this the speaker went on to say: All hope for the salvation of society and the salvation of souls centers in the church, and society can only be saved by regenerating the souls of the individuals who compose it.

The Salvation Scheme.

"I am aware that there is a disposition to turn aside from this principle, and that there is a clamorous demand that society should be saved in bulk. Ministers are expected to preach on the woman question, the rights of majorities, municipal corruption and the ills of society in general. There is a sort of general inclination, instead of seeking first the kingdom of God, to seek the things of the world, and expect that the kingdom of God will be added as a sort of extra. There is an expectation that a preacher shall be an expert on water supply, on who ought to vote and who not to vote, and on all the intricate perplexities of capital and labor. A preacher has the same right to an opinion on all these subjects as another man, but the minister who proclaims himself an authority upon them writes himself down a quack. What he ought to be an authority upon is the word of God. What the preacher may properly do is to call attention to these snarls and awaken the consciences of those who are competent to unravel them. All good reforms have been inspired by the church, but it ought to be remembered that many reformers do not reach down into the soul at all. Ministers ought not to go so much after outcropping evils, but should cure the evils at the root. They are ministers of the word, not ministers of science, philosophy or ethics."

A hymn was next sung by the audience, and the moderator formally instituted the synod with prayer. Dr. J. J. Beacom, permanent clerk, acting as stated clerk, was called on to read the docket, but stated that the roll had not been completed, and moved that an adjournment be taken to allow this to be done. The adjournment was had, and Rev. W. E. Oller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, where the synod is meeting, made some announcements to the commissioners with the object of facilitating the assignment of the visitors to the houses where they will be entertained. Nearly all the best families of the town have one or more prominent ministers or elders of the state as their guests, and the indications are that the stay of these church dignitaries here will be most pleasant.

Fixing Up the Roll.

The afternoon session began by Dr. Beacom calling the roll of commissioners. Quite a number had come in during the noon intermission, and there was a good deal of time spent in correcting the roll. Rev. J. N. Ralston, of Natrona, and Rev. Thomas C. McCarroll, of Carlisle, were chosen temporary clerks.

Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Carlisle, nominated for moderator Dr. John Loyal Graham, of Philadelphia, in a neat speech, saying that it was customary to elect a moderator alternately from east and west of the mountains. The west had the moderator the last time, and in accordance with the custom, he presented one of the best-known of Philadelphia's ministers. He stated that Dr. Graham had been dedicated to the ministry by his mother on her deathbed, and had been licensed to preach in the Butler church, in which congregation he was born.

Rev. Jesse C. Bruce, of Franklin, nominated Dr. John B. Stockton, of Mercer, dwelling upon the principles of equality in Presbyterian polity. A feature of this equality was the division of honors. He quoted figures to show that the northeastern section and southeastern sections had had two and five moderators respectively, the central one and the southwestern five, while the northwestern had none.

Dr. Graham rose at this and withdrew his name, moving that Dr. Stockton's election be made unanimously. The moderator was about to put the motion, when Rev. S. H. Thompson nominated Dr. J. W. Bain, of Altoona. Dr. Bain thanked him for the compliment, but begged to decline. Dr. Stockton was then elected by acclamation.

Moderator Stockton then said, after taking the chair, that he felt satisfied to sit even for a few days at the head of 200,000 of the followers of the Lord, and a body representing more than 1,000 ministers and 5,000 elders.

Dr. Oller, pastor of the church, then made an address of welcome, saying that the homes of all the Presbyterians of the town were open to the commissioners. He referred to Butler's Presbyterian history of nearly a century as making the meeting in this place particularly appropriate. He raised a laugh by saying the presbytery was in the midst of the oil fields, but while the ministers had not a barrel of oil they had plenty of sand.

The committee on arrangements reported a number of recommendations on synod work. One of these was a popular meeting this evening in the joint interest of sustentation and freedmen, the first hour to be devoted to synodical sustentation; Ethelbert Warfield to preside, and Rev. S. A. Martin, D. D., of Wilson college; Rev. R. S. Holmes, D. D., of Pittsburg; Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D. D., of Philadelphia, to make addresses; the second hour to be devoted to freedmen, with addresses by Rev. D. S. Kennedy, of Allegheny; J. P. E. Kumler, D. D., of Pittsburg, and Rev. J. J. Beacom, D. D., of Pittsburg.

It was suggested that to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the synod give Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, of Pittsburg, president of the $1,000,000 fund, 30 minutes to present the claims of that fund, in which it was announced he will be assisted by ex-Governor Beaver.

Colleges and Missions.

At 4 o'clock 30 minutes will be given Rev. E. P. Ray, D. D., of Chicago, to present the cause of the board of aid to colleges. To-morrow evening it was proposed that a popular meeting be held in the interest of home and foreign missions, to be addressed by Rev. D. J. McMillan, D. D., of New York, in the interest of the home board, and Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., of New York, in the interest of foreign missions. This report was adopted.

Dr. Beacom announced that it would be necessary to elect a stated clerk and treasurer. He moved that a committee of seven be appointed to nominate these officials. He declined to be considered a candidate himself.

Dr. Wm. P. White, of Philadelphia, moved that both offices be filled in open synod, and there was quite a debate over it. The question of selecting two men for the two offices was referred to the committee, which was announced by the moderator as follows: R. H. Fulton, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. W. J. McConkey, of Grove City; Rev. J. H. Snowden, of Washington; Rev. P. H. Brooks, Pittsburg; S. A. Duncan, Pittsburg; Dr. S. Clark, of Wissinoming, and W. J. Montgomery, of Darlington, W. Va.

Dr. W. S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on synodical relations and sustentation, made a long report, and supplemented it with a longer speech. The most important part of it concerned a plan for the synod to conduct the home missionary work in Pennsylvania. It has been agreed that for a few years the board of foreign missions will help this plan financially to an extent not greater than Pennsylvania contributes to the general home mission work. It was recommended that synod approve this plan, and also that it appropriate $31,000 to carry on the work next year. The expenses of the past year, together with a debt on hand, amount to $29,532 35, and receipts were only $19,091 09, leaving a deficit of over $10,000. The number of ministers reported as receiving help was 142, an increase of 17; and churches, 166, and increase of 22.

The permanent clerk reported the following papers in his hands, which will occupy much of the time of the synod:

A complaint from Elders W. V. Riddle, J. L. Weaver and others against the presbytery of Washington, in granting W. R. Simpson a letter of dismissal from Burgettstown church; a complaint of Elders W. N. McMurray and J. L. Weaver against the presbytery of Washington in its action upon the complaint of W. R. Simpson, of the church of Burgettstown; complaint of Elders W. W. McMurray and J. L. Weaver against the presbytery of Washington for its action in the case of Messrs. Fry and Elder, of the First church of Burgettstown; appeal of Messrs. S. J. S. Moore, J. C. Young and others against the presbytery of Pittsburg in its action and findings in the case of the complaint against the action of the session of the West Elizabeth church; a complaint of Rev. Marcus Wishart against the presbytery of Erie in uniting the churches of Waterford and Mill Village and withdrawal of aid for sustentation fund; appeal of session of Second Pine Creek church against the presbytery of Allegheny in its action upon appeal of R. M. Means; a paper from the presbytery of Philadelphia, relating to the appointment of a secretary for the committee on synodical missions and sustentation; report of woman's work for home missions for the presbytery of Parkersburg; petition from the presbytery of the city of Mexico relating to the erection of a new presbytery, and a number of others.

The concluding business of the day was the announcement of a number of committees. During an hour or so of the afternoon session the moderator's chair was occupied by Samuel W. Miller, D. D., of Kittanning, whom Moderator Stockton appointed vice moderator.,

The comfort of visitors to Butler is being looked after by a general committee composed of Rev. W. E. Oller, Rev. W. T. McNees and W. D. Brandon. The chairmen of the other local committees are as follows: Entertainment, P. W. Lowry; reception, Colonel John M. Sullivan; finance, Alex Mitchell; pulpit supply, C. N. Boyd; transportation, E. H. Anderson; decorations, W. H. H. Riddle; press, E. E. Abrams.

There was a large audience at the poplar session of the synod this evening. In the hour devoted to synodical sustentation the first speaker, Rev. Dr. Martin, of Wilson college, gave a comprehensive review of the requirements of the board. After reciting the poverty of localities in Pennsylvania, and the lack of churches, the urged that the synod should make certain that all people in the state should have a fair and full share of the means of grace.

Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, thought the field seemed barren for a harvest, and lacked sentiment, and yet when he thought of the old churches throughout Pennsylvania that might fall into decay, were it not for the support given by sustentation, he believed that it was a sacred duty to keep alive the vines covering them, even though there were no worshipers.

Rev. R. S. Holmes, D. D., of Pittsburg, presented the cause in a most businesslike manner.

The second hour was devoted to freedmen. Rev. D. S. Kennedy, of Allegheny, the first speaker, said these people were not Africans, but Americans. God in His providence has placed them within our reach, and it is our duty to help them. Rev. J. J. Beacom, of Allegheny, treasurer of the board, showed the urgent need of money to educate these ignorant and poverty-stricken people.

OHIO LUTHERANS.

Joint Meeting of the Synod and the Woman's Society.

AKRON, O., Oct. 17.—The sixtieth annual convention of the east Ohio synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church opened here with 125 delegates present. President J. H. Summers, of Bolivar, delivered the annual sermon. J. H. Summers was re-elected president for another year, and Rev. G. C. Smith, of New Philadelphia, was elected secretary. Reports showed that a number of new churches had been built at a cost of $27,000, and the outlook for the coming year was very bright. The convention will consider the individual communion cup question and several other important matters before it adjourns next Tuesday.

The fourteenth annual convention of the woman's home and foreign missionary society, of the east Ohio synod, is also in session, with 50 delegates in attendance.

The C., S. & H. Road Sold Again.

BUCYRUS, O., Oct. 19.—The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking railroad was sold to-day to D. B. Hatch and G. W. Sinks, representing bondholders for $1,500,500, the sale of a month ago for $4,000,000 upon an alleged irresponsible bid having been set aside.

A Coming Wooster Wedding.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 19.—It is announced that ex-United States District Judge Martin Welker will be married the latter part of the month to Miss Florence Uhl, of Cleveland. The judge is 78 years old and Miss Uhl 35 years.

A Silent Appeal for Help.

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in immediate danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal adds zest to it.

SHOWING UP THE CANAL STEAL.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMBBELL TELLING ABOUT IT IN REGIONS WHERE IT WAS LOCATED.

NO FEAR OF LOSING VOTES.

The People Did Not Understand What Had Been Done.

LANCASTER TURNED OUT EN MASSE

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

LANCASTER, O., Oct. 17.—Like a Roman consul accepting the gage of defiance from an imperious barbarian host, ex-Governor James E. Campbell to-day began his campaign in the Hocking Valley, hurling back the challenge into the teeth of the enemy. In the presence of two of the greatest audiences ever assembled in the halls, he made good his promise of: "From every stump and on every hillside of the Hocking Valley, I will denounce the infamous steal of the canal by the corrupt gang which dominated the last general assembly."

It is through this section that the line of the abandoned canal runs, and when the legislative movement was on, the bill was most popular. Indeed for 15 years the abandonment of the canal was advocated by the parties. The Republican leaders, headed by General Charles H. Grosvenor, have been predicting that Campbell would lose thousands of votes if he decided to continue to denounce the steal. At Chillicothe he accepted this implied challenge, and predicted that he would be greeted by the largest audience ever seen in the valley.

This prediction was fulfilled when he opened the campaign at Logan, the capital of Hocking county. Here he was received by the greatest Democratic meeting since the campaign of Ewing and Rice. A letter was handed him on the way to the stand, asking him to define his position on that question. With his characteristic fearlessness he repeated his denunciation of the job. It was soon apparent that his audience was with him.

It also became apparent that deception had been practiced upon the many Republican speakers. Ex-Governor Campbell emphatically declared that he favored the new railroad up the valley. He pointed out, however, that the legislature had refused an offer of $25,000 more bonus and $50,000 more per annual rental, and had also defeated a proposition to sell it to the highest bidder, a thing totally repugnant to fair-minded men.

"I am not against the railroad," he said, "but I am against a pack of fellows who are trying to sell something they don't own, to somebody who they think has money. If the railroad were to bring $1,000 to every person in this valley, and it were to come by bribery, I would be against it."

In this strain he showed very clearly that the proposed railroad was simply a raiding scheme, exhibiting as proof that no work had ever been done on the line.

The meeting at Logan was presided over by Hon. Oliver W. H. Wright. A parade of 500 farmers was a feature of the day. The other speakers were Claude Meeker, consul to Bradford, England; ex-Speaker Nial Hysell, ex-Senator Virgil C. Lowry and George A. Fairbanks.

The ex-governor and his party arrived in this city in time to witness a most magnificent demonstration. Thousands of people came in from the out-lying districts, and the entire population of 10,000 poured out into the streets. The city was fairly ablaze with fireworks and colored fires, while a dozen brass bands and thousands of horns and bells awoke the echoes. The candidate was given a tremendous demonstration as he was escorted from the depot to the Chestnut street opera house, by the Young Men's Democratic club. The meeting here was presided over by Judge C. D. Martin. The theater was inadequate to hold one-tenth of the crowd that tried to get into it, compelling the opening up of an overflow meeting, which George Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general, addressed. The same hearty reception given at Logan was repeated, especially that part relating to the Hocking canal. To-morrow he will invade the mining camps of Perry county, making five speeches.

ASHANTI UNDER ENGLAND.

An Expedition Ready to Enforce the British Ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The ultimatum which Great Britain, according to a dispatch published in New York to-day, has sent to the King of Ashanti is not new. It was forwarded from London on September 9, and its terms place Ashanti under British protection and establish a resident British commissioner in that country. A British mission bearing the ultimatum to Coomassie left the Gold coast on September 26, and the king was given until October 31 to reply.

The governor of the Gold coast for some time has been preparing to send an expedition to Coomassie should such a step turn out to be necessary. The King of Ashanti, as widely published for months, is alleged to have violated certain treaty obligations with Great Britain by the continuance of the practice of human sacrifices, and also, it is claimed, by hampering trade, attacking the neighboring tribes under British protection, etc. The trouble is of long standing, and a month or so ago several native envoys from the King of Ashanti arrived in London to negotiate with the British government direct, but they have not been received here and have been instructed to address their communications through the governor of the Gold coast, who is the proper representative of the British government to receive them.

MORE CHINESE RIOTS.

Mandarins Refused to Protect the English Missions.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says it is reported that anti-foreign riots have occurred at Chang-Pu, 50 miles southeast of Amoy, and at Fu-Kien, where the chapels of the English mission were destroyed, the mandarins openly refusing to interfere.

A $17,000 Fire Near Tiffin.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 18.—The village of McCutchenville, nine miles south of this city, in Seneca and Wyandotte counties, was visited by a most destructive fire this morning. The west side of Main street, just north of the Toledo & Ohio Central track, is in ruins. The loss is estimated at $17,000, with only small insurance.

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(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

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MARLBOROUGH ARRESTED.

The Duke Violated One of the Central Park Laws.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The blotter of the MacGown's pass tavern sub-police station, in Central park, bore this entry to-day:

"Arrested by Officer Michael J. Sweeney, Duke of Marlborough, 23 years old, resident of England; no occupation, single; temporary residence, Plaza hotel. Charge, violation of park ordinance. Reprimanded and discharged by Roundsman Ryan."

Thus briefly and officially is recorded the arrest to-day of the young Duke of Marlborough, who is to wed Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. There is an ordinance which forbids wheelmen from riding faster than eight miles an hour in the park, or from coasting down hill. The duke did not know this when he swung his feet over the handle bar and went sliding down the road to One Hundred and Fourth street. Officer Sweeney gave chase and overhauled the young nobleman, informing him that he was under arrest. Said the duke:

"This is an outrage. I am the Duke of Marlborough. How dare you insult me in this unwarranted manner?"

Officer Sweeney thought the young man was imposing upon him, and flippantly replied: "I don't give a d— who you are."

The duke exhibited his card, but was compelled to accompany the officer to the station, which he did under protest. He said he was ignorant of the law, and offered to pay any fine that might be imposed. After hearing both sides of the case, Roundsman Ryan told the duke that he had been clearly guilty of violating one of the park's most stringent rules, and, with a few words of caution, released him from custody. The duke refused to be interviewed to-night, but his secretary said that he regarded the proceeding as a gross outrage.

HAD NO MERCY FOR HIM.

One of Four Murderers Who Got Off Light Was Lynched.

HAMPTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—William Blake, Sr., Jason Blake, Prince Graves and William Frazier, were convicted this evening of the murder of Raymond Meares. William Blake, Sr., was recommended to the mercy of the court, and his sentence was life-imprisonment. The other three were sentenced to be hanged. There was dissatisfaction at the jury's recommendation to mercy of William Blake, Sr., and while the convicted men were on their way to the jail, the sheriff and his constables were overpowered by a number of men and William Blake, Sr., and William Frazier, who were handcuffed together, were forced from the custody of the constables and taken off into the woods. The handcuffs were unlocked in some way and Frazier was returned to the custody of the jailer. The crowd proceeded to a dense piece of woods about half a mile from the court house, and hanged Blake.

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WHITE HOUSE PUT IN ORDER.

THE ANNUAL FALL CLEANING BEFORE THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

LARGE CORPS DOES THE WORK.

Uncle Sam Employs a Picturesque Lot of Colored Women.

EACH ONE HAS A SPECIAL DUTY.

Correspondence of The Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Uncle Sam's Washington residence, being the nation's home, is hospitality itself. Winters are rounds of dinners, receptions and calls, and in one portion the old gentleman transacts all his immense business. Such a residence requires a yearly cleaning, and Uncle Sam's household elects that this cleaning shall take place in the fall instead of the spring. As Aunt Victoria Johnson, head of the colored corps of women, says: "Dey's no yarthly use ub cleanin' in der sprin', w'en we all is der only ones ter enjoy it all summer, but w'en its cleaned in der fall its plum' nice all winter."

Those who have small houses to clean can have no idea of the work of cleaning the white house. Nor can those who live in palaces form proper conception of the labor involved. At any one of Mrs. Cleveland's afternoon receptions there are 500 callers, each bringing in the dust and grime of the streets, and at the reception nights there are many more, all wearing out the carpets, leaning against the walls, causing the house to depart from its annual "apple pie" order. To put it back in shape in October is the work of an army of trained servants of all colors and pursuasions.

The white house windows upstairs are not very large, but the house is antiquated, and the work of cleaning it is complicated. Most of the window panes have to be taken out and stood upon the floor, as one washes a looking glass. Two support the sash on each side, while two work upon it, rubbing on polishing stuff and drying fast. After them comes the glass repairer. He, talented man, can smooth over scratches and blemishes and polish down the glass again, when it is again cleaned. The cabinet maker, too, is called in for setting the panes firmly in place, for they become loose from the many visitors that lean against them in the course of a year, and after the windows are well repaired come the carpenters and painters, to put in place and touch up until new again. This is a great bit of work when 50 or 100 windows are to be fixed.

There is in the white house staff of servants one very talented young colored woman, whose name among her companions is Miss America Harrison, though before the Harrison administration the last name was different. This woman has for many years renovated the cornices of the white house rooms. No one else has the strength of arm and the length of reach to do it. America designs her own cornice brushes, and a certain manufacturer makes them for her. They are in length from 6 to 16 feet, and are of all sizes.

She can dust, wash, polish and even put on touches of paint from the floor to the top of the highest ceiling with her brushes. She has invented also a patent stain remover with which she goes over any darkened spot; and strong, indeed, is the smoky corner that does not yield to her touch. She goes over the entire wall and ceiling and will allow no one to help her. Once there was a new woman overseer put in the white house who set to work to boss Miss America. "You g'long," responded America. "Come 'way f'om dar, or I'll put er dab o' my polish on yer b'rack face dat'll leabe yer spotted like yer was a le'pard!"

There is another member of the white house force whose work is in the line of busts. Southern servants are employed to do only one thing and have not the versatile qualities of northern assistants, so this one able helper attends only to wrapping up the busts. It is part of her work to provide herself during the year with upward of 50 large square linen cloths of firm texture, too heavy for dust to penetrate.

With a small boy to "tote der barsket" she makes a long tour through the mansion shrouding all the busts in sepulchral white. Round and round the statues the clothes are wound and sewed with strong stitches. No dust must enter upon peril of her reputation.

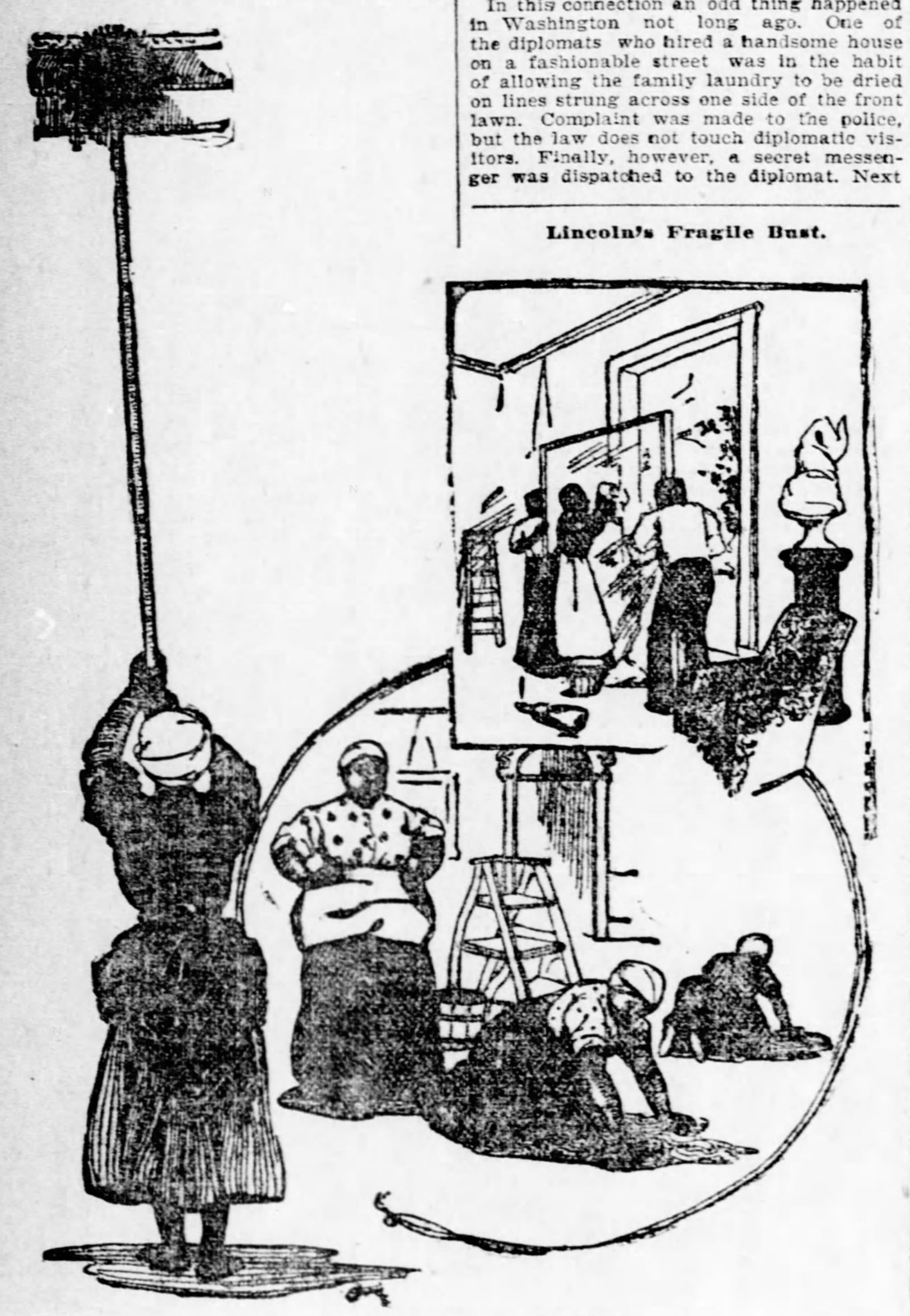
Once a bust of Lincoln was stained with dust around the head, and being of rough, not very fine quality of marble, it did not remove easily. Since then the bust enveloper has provided herself with small linen caps, which she slips over the heads of the patriots before the winding sheet is put on. To see these fathers of their country, all sitting upon their pedestals in solemn state with white linen skull caps upon their saintly heads, is a sight to cause anyone but a prudent housekeeper to smile.

The carpet-scrubbing is another critical task. But none of the work of cleaning Uncle Sam's house is easy. The scrubbing is done by extra long and stiff scrubbing brushes, dry as tinder. Beginning in the center of the room, Aunt Victoria Johnson, the head of the scrubbing brigade, starts her assistants in all directions. The order is to scrub away, pushing the dirt in front of them, making a glorified sweeping occasion. Once the walls are reached there is a start from the center over again. When the dirt has finally been swept by the scrubbing brushes into pans along the wall the carpet is so free from dust that you can beat it with a stick and not see an atom rise.

Much of the white house cleaning is done in public gaze. The grounds around are visible, and though the rugs are carried, as Abigail Adams wrote Martha Washington, "to my own garden at the rear," the plot is not out of reach of penetrating eyes.

Mrs. Harrison had a very fine scheme for cleaning the white house in the days when it shall be enlarged and improved. She wanted a large, inclosed roof space, with an elevator running up to it. Here rugs could be beaten and clothes dried, and all the world not there to see.

In this connection an odd thing happened in Washington not long ago. One of the diplomats who hired a handsome house on a fashionable street was in the habit of allowing the family laundry to be dried on lines strung across one side of the front lawn. Complaint was made to the police, but the law does not touch diplomatic visitors. Finally, however, a secret messenger was dispatched to the diplomat. Next Monday morning at daybreak there appeared at the president's laundry door a great basket of clothes to be hung out and dried upon that common property—Uncle Sam's hospitable rear lawn!



Lincoln's Fragile Bust.

WHITE HOUSE CORPS AT WORK.

Autumn is the time for general reconstruction of the white house affairs. However vigilant the caretaker may be, dark sheep will creep into the fold, let in by an erring lamb.

The caretaker of the white house garden was startled early one morning to see a strange man coming out of the kitchen door. He carried no parcel or basket and sauntered as leisurely along as though he were one of the Folsom family. "Who are you?" demanded the caretaker.

"I'm Mr. Grey," was the easy response.

"Well, Mr. Grey, will you tell me what is your business here at this hour in the morning?"

"As good as yours," replied Mr. Grey nonchalantly. "I'm the cook's regular boarder and I've just been to breakfast. It was mighty good, and I guess I've left enough for you."

A real case of serious remissness in Uncle Sam's household has not yet been found, which is very remarkable when one considers the responsibility put upon those whose only interest is that of dollars and cents. Once an upper maid, an artist of reduced fortune, decorated half a dozen satuettes that had belonged to President Arthur, with paint like Dresden ware, and was about to ask permission to sell them as souvenirs. But her explanation that the money obtained would put her through an art school was accepted.

It takes a force of 200 to houseclean for Uncle Sam. Mrs. Cleveland has a liking for superintending the work, or at least for seeing it done, for she does little more than walk through the stripped rooms. This year the worst was done before her return, but a little of the most interesting renovation is left.

The touching up of the chinaware and the refiring and the painting of dishes to match broken pieces is the part of white house housecleaning that requires the services of a capable artist, and there are many places where a talented brush is needed. For this work Mrs. Cleveland selects her pets in the artistic world, and in the thickest of Uncle Sam's housecleaning these may be seen laboring like the others to make the nation's home spic and span for the season of '95 and '96.

C. S. RUSSELL.

TRICK OF HIGH DIVING.

Success Depends on the Way the Man Strikes the Water.

"What bothers most people who think anything about the subject," said Kearney P. Speedy, a high diver, who, the New York "Herald" says, began his public career by jumping head first from the St. Louis bridge four or five years ago, "is how a dive of 50 or 60 feet can be made into a tank of 36 inches of water.

"You see, they confuse diving with bridge jumping—quite a different thing. Bridge jumpers are neither jumpers nor divers—they're droppers; that is, they reach the lower rods of the bridge truss and drop feet foremost into the water. The trick is to maintain the perpendicular. They must have plenty of water under them, too. The high diver, as you have seen, makes a clear dive, head first, just as a boy does from a spring-board in swimming.

"I do it in very shallow water. I weigh, stripped, 180 pounds, and never do any training. I have been diving from the top of a circus tent, all summer into a tank but seven feet wide and into water but three feet deep.

"The shallow water dive is possible from the same principle that a cannon or rifle shot meets the most resistance the more powerful the impact. You see, I give my body and head a slight inclination upward at the instant I strike the water, which causes me to pop out as a board would do or an oar on the feather. I learned this trick in the St. Louis natatorium when a boy, practicing in shallower water and from a greater height. Then there is a certain elasticity in the water known to the high diver, but the trick is in the strike and turn, for water will break bones and crush chests, as many a man knows."

HOUSE GARDENS FOR THE WINTER.

PRETTY EFFECTS IN WINDOWS GAINED WITH THE AID OF GREAT ARTISTS.

ENCOURAGING THE PLANTS.

Mirrors and Pictures as Accessories to Floral Beauties.

SOME STUNNING ONES DESCRIBED.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

It is a hard thing to bring plants indoors and cheat them into thinking it is summer time. Steam may supply moist, soft heat, sun may shine through curving windows, and water fall regularly. Yet the plants know it is not summer. They resent such attempts to deceive them by dropping off their leaves and growing into tall, unsightly spindling stalks.

People who love plants most deceive them least. They say to a root: "It is not summer time. It is the season of cold and bleak. I will take your roots and transplant them bodily. Make the best of the situation."

A number of vases are concealed behind a mirror. They are filled with sand and water, a moist, happy mass. The plant sinks its rootlets into the wet sand and flourishes for a long season, sometimes as long as a winter, sending down its green leaves over the glass meanwhile. At the base two small palms have been started upward. They uphold the vines in their spreading green hands. The mirror is a twice lovely spot. Every leaf is pictured over and over again, and it is the sweetest bit of imprisoned summer in the house, like the leaves of a plant shining in a lake's edge. This is said to have originated in a design for a house decoration by Alma Tadema, who placed it in the boudoir of a wealthy patron.

There are people who can do without soup for dinner, but plants they must have. One pot of roses will take the place of terrapin, and a few hanging vines suffice for coffee after dinner.

There is such a host in New York. He has the liking for flowers upon the dining table that is supposed to be peculiar to women. Manlike, he manages to gratify it according to his own conception.

At one side of the dining table—not in the center, for he does not want his small vis-a-vis hidden—he has a round piece of very heavy French plate glass. It is so thick that, on holding your finger to it you seem to be looking into space to find the finger again. In the middle of this round piece of glass he orders a jardiniere placed daily. The jardiniere is to match the table linen. To-day yellow, to-morrow green. Next day limoges to match the fringed cloths that are left over from old-fashioned days.

The jardiniere of many sections is set upon the glass. A pot of flowers is placed in the middle section. In each of the three side pieces there is set a pot of trailing vines, and around the tall middle flower go "thumb" pots of maiden-hair ferns.

The peculiarity of the arrangement is seen upon inspection. The flower must match the jardiniere. For the yellow jardiniere there is the yellow chrysanthemum, with tawny trailers for side pieces. For the green jardiniere a giant palm with smaller palms stand in a green receptacle. The ensemble is extremely good, and the gentleman, who is a famous host, does not mind being occasionally chaffed about matching pink daisies to pink limoges china. "It looks right," he insists.

"If I were going to make a window garden," chatted one of the national leaders of the King's Daughters, "I should buy 20 yards of vines and buy and beg many jardinieres. With vines and jardinieres all is accomplished."

Leading the way through a broad archway the leader of the King's Daughters pointed to a broad window seat that looked very luxurious in spite of the fact that it was cheaply furnished. "That window box is covered with 3-cent tilings glued on by myself. In it stand four pots of trailers. At one side are two pots of vines, and the only pretentious plants are the palm at one side of the window and the pot of artemesia at the other side."

Seeing a questioning look directed toward the window she continued: "Yes, I know you see a chaste peculiarity of that window. It is my 'Jerusalem Window.' Here the Kings Daughters, tired, worn and discouraged, can come and look out across the hills. We are on an elevation. Below us lies the bustling town. It is my 'Confession Window' also. Girls sit here and tell me when and how they have fallen into grief. There is no shade upon the window but a lovely circular arch of vines."

Ellen Terry can never learn a part except seated in her own vine-clad window in her English cottage. She looks out and pictures the scenes and gets the words in her mind. In the foreground of the window there is a small stool. Upon this Miss Terry falls when she would clasp her Romeo to lick the poison from his lips. Upon the stool she kneels for her stage prayer and from its dizzy height she hurls herself when planning a tremendous stage effect. The trimming of the entire window is accomplished by two jardinieres of English ivy, trained over an open net-work.

Terry's Juliet Window.

Rosa Bonheur has painted lions and horses so many years that she is not supposed to have ever painted subjects as light as flowers, yet a French woman tells a pretty story of her early acquaintance with Rosa Bonheur and the great animal painter's home talent.

The lady owned a cottage in the suburbs, a box-like cottage, very square and uninviting, with an L at one side. "I wish I could connect the parlor with that L in an artistic way," she said to Rosa Bonheur, then a young lady, who was her guest. "There is a square dark hallway there now lighted with two windows at right angles with each other."

"Will you give me plenty of sash and a carpenter three days?" asked Miss Bonheur.

"With pleasure," said her hostess.

Three days afterward there was a door cut the whole width of the little square hall. Sash windows at right angles to each other went from floor to ceiling; a window box stood at the base, and over the wide doorway hung a bentwood arch, the work of Rosa Bonheur's nimble fingers. For a week she stood upon a stepladder touching up the borders of the walls until they were as artistic as the window garden. That arch and the window box are still preserved by these friends of Miss Bonheur, though they could be sold for a small fortune if the owners would part with them.

"Middy" Morgan, the woman who judged New York's horse market for years, was an admirable designer and house painter.

Great artists have never despised the decoration of houses. In the olden days great painters were proud to place their works upon the walls of a hallway or dining-room. Nor have they ever despised to consider the union of plants and paintings. The two go together in a very united way. A knowing hostess will place a jardiniere, a vase of flowers or vine, or even a group of autumn leaves near her finest painting to show it off better.

There is a lady in New York who proudly shows a window garden every autumn with the remark: "St. Gaudens planned it for me." Whether St. Gaudens ever saw it or not, it is artistic, and the great artist need not be ashamed of it. It is a tile window garden. There are boxes of tiles at the four corners of the window, two above and two below. Out of the upper ones grow orchids fastening themselves to the side of the window, and to the woodwork of the panes all the way down to the lower ones. Here spring up tall water flowers growing in moisture below. The boxes are water tight and are designed to show this bit of tropical growth in a very oriental niche in the center of the house.

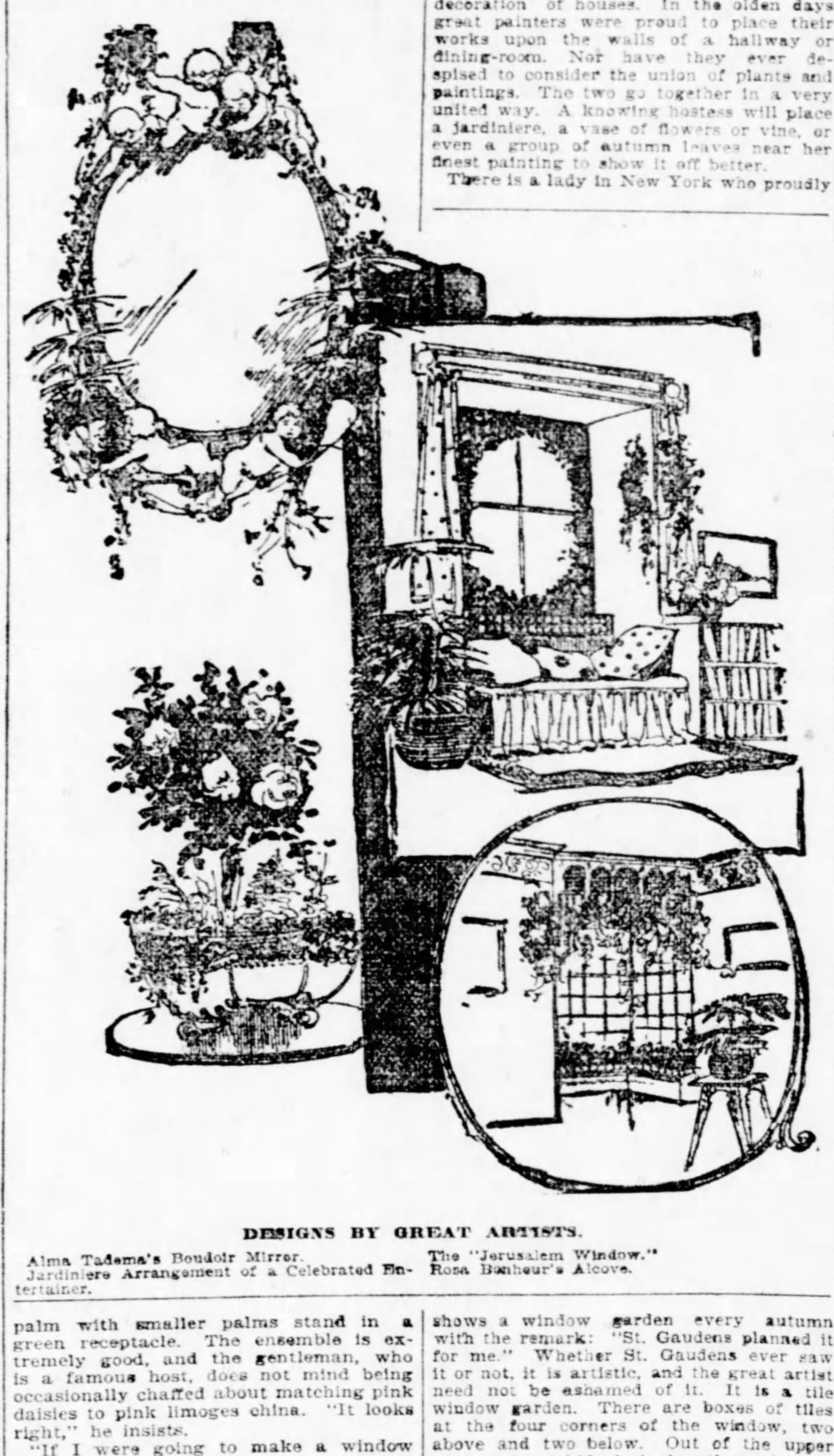
The finest effects are obtained with glass. A bunch of wax water lilies was tied with an immense knot of green ribbon and hung from a curtain pole that projected over a mirror. The lilies were hung to the pole with the aid of an alpenstock which stood nearby. Twenty callers at the "afternoon-at-home" admired the lilies, thinking them just gathered from the pond of someone's greenhouse. To keep up the deception new ones have to be arranged very often and the old ones thrown away.

Conservatories are scattering themselves over the whole house this winter. This is in deference to the lord of the manor, who likes to puff his afternoon Havana in the fragrance of the growing plants, but dislikes the moisture of the conservatory.

A great political leader has this trick of smoking in the "plantiest" spot in the house, and after his puff he will rise and pluck the dead leaves off the plants, throw a glass of water over the leaves and smoke a few puffs upon the unhappy plant moths.

For general house decoration the Alma Tadema mirror is the most artistic thing in boudoir or living room. But for actual service the Rosa Bonheur effect is entitled to more consideration.

HARRY GERMAINE.



DESIGNS BY GREAT ARTISTS.

Alma Tadema's Boudoir Mirror.
Jardiniere Arrangement of a Celebrated Entertainer.
The "Jerusalem Window."
Rosa Bonheur's Alcove.

A BREECHES BIBLE.

Three Hundred Years Old, but in Perfect Condition.

Lovers of the rare and unique in literature will be greatly interested, the Boston "Transcript" says, in examining a volume which is found in the large collection which that enthusiastic book-lover and collector, Charles Lauriat, has recently brought from Europe. This is nothing less than a copy of the famous "Breeches Bible," in the edition of 1599. Although very near to its 300th birthday, the old book is in the most perfect condition. It is not only clean, unstained and thoroughly legible, but not a leaf is mutilated or wanting. The volume has two title pages, the first, or general title, running thus:

"The bible, that is, the holy scriptures, contained in the old and new testaments, translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers languages. With most profitable annotations upon all hard places and other things of great importance. Imprinted at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker, printer to the queen's most excellent majesty, 1590."

The title page is curiously engraved on wood, the title being surrounded by 30 compartments, containing the portraits of the apostles and the insignia of the leaders of the tribes of Israel. The title page to the new testament is similar in design, the same block having been used, the text of the title only having been changed. The new testament has copious marginal references, the manner of use of which is explained in a page most curiously worded and addressed: "The Printer to the Diligent Reader." After a careful description of his method of arrangement of these references the "printer" thus concludes:

"This haue I faithfully done for thy commodity, reape thou the fruit and giue prayse to God. Farewell"'

Each page throughout the book is neatly red lined along the margins, top, bottom and sides and through the center, and the work having undoubtedly been done by hand in the most painstaking manner. Throughout the volume are scattered various curious illustrations on wood. One of these represents the hosts of Pharaoh pursuing the Israelites into the Red Sea; another is a bird's-eye view of the region about the Garden of Eden. Still another is a remarkable map of the land of Palestine. This edition of the bible, it is well understood, receives its curious name from the remarkable rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis: "Then the eyes of both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge tree leaues together and made themselves breeches."

This curious copy of the bible, interesting as it is, does not comprise all that is rare and attractive in the volume. Inclosed in the same binding, of the same size and general style of publication, are four other books. The first of these is a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer," "printed by Robert Barker, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, and by the assigns of Iohn Bill, 1641." This is also red lined throughout by hand, and is in an equally fine state of preservation. The second is a curious publication, the work of an expert genealogist. The title page reads thus:

"The genealogies recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, according to every Family and Tribe, with the Line of our Saviour Iesus Christ, obserued from Adam to the Blessed Virgin Mary. By I. S. Cum Privilegio, Anno Dom. 1638."

The title fully describes the contents of this interesting and curious work. This, too, is ornamented with wood cuts.

In the "make-up" of the volume these two books last described precede the "Breeches Bible." Following it are two other works, the first of which is "A Brief Concordance or Table to the Bible of the Last Translation, seruing for the more easy finding out of the most useful places therein contained. Carefully perused and enlarged by Mr. Iohn Downame. B. in Divinity. Allowed by his Majesty's special priuelege to bee printed and bound with the Bible in all Volumes. London: Printed by William Du Gard for Nicolas Brown, and are to bee sold by Edward Dod and Nathaniel Elkins, at the Gun in Ivie-Lane, 1652."

The last of the books bound in this volume is "The Booke of Psalmes, collected into English meeter by Thomas Sternehold, Iohn Hopkins and others: conferred with the Hebrew; with apt Notes to sing them withall. Set forth and allowed to bee sung in all Churches, of the People together; before and after morning and evening Prayer, as also before and after Sermon; and moreouer in priuate houses, for their godly solace and comfort laying apart all vngodly Songs and Ballads, which tend onely to the nourishment of vice and corrupting of youth." This early example of the combined hymn and tune book, curiously enough, is undated, and the printer's imprint is also wanting. It is, however, undoubtedly of the seventeenth century, and of about the same date as the other hymn books contained in this volume. The style of notation is curious. The whole forms a volume nearly three inches in thickness, substantially bound in leather, richly ornamented in gilt. Once, evidently, it was adorned with silver bosses and clasps, but these are missing. With this exception the volume is perfect.

LASSOED A SEA LION.

And Hunter and Horse Were Dragged Into the Sea.

C. F. Monroe, a resident of Fresno county, who has been spending some weeks in this vicinity hunting and fishing, principally on the coast, met with an experience which nearly cost him his life, writes the Ukiah correspondent of the San Francisco "Examiner."

Monroe, who had been camping in the redwoods near Usal, discovered while riding on the beach some miles south of Bar Harbor a group of sea lions sunning themselves. He determined to get a shot at one. Accordingly, dismounting, he described a wide circle and came upon them unawares. Watching them for some moments, he finally took aim and fired, but his aim was untrue, and, though wounding a lion severely, the animal was still able to flounder about, and was making all possible haste to get back to the water again.

Being an expert with his lasso, Monroe undertook to capture the creature, and, mounting his horse, he unloosened his rope and threw it over the lion's head and behind one of its flippers, then taking a turn with the rope around the pummel of his saddle. Notwithstanding the wounded condition of the lion, it still struggled toward the water. It was not long before all were floundering in the surf. Monroe finally succeeded in loosening the rope from the pummel of the saddle, when he found he had forgotten to unfasten it from the horse's neck. Being in the surf, it was too dangerous to now try and cut it, and, to save himself, he cast adrift his faithful animal and struggled for the shore, which he reached in an exhausted condition. He saw his horse but once afterward, and it was then being towed to sea. It was found the next morning on the beach.

It seems that in some way the rope was broken and the drowned horse was then cast upon the sand. The body of the sea lion was not found. Monroe says there may be a great deal of fun hunting sea lions, but from his experience hunting on land is good enough for him.

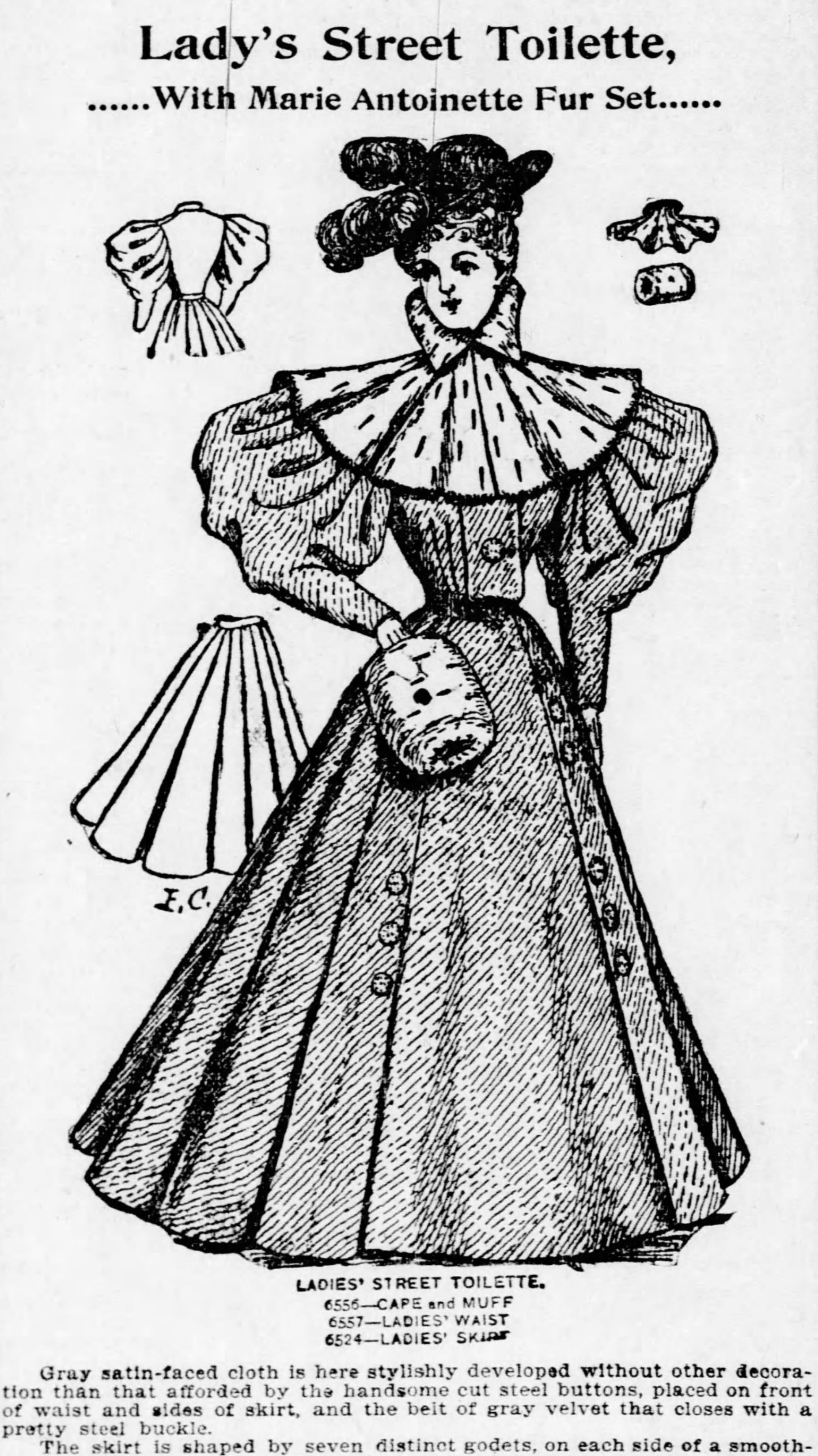
Vaccination Before Marriage.

In Norway and Sweden before any couple can be legally married certificates must be produced showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

THE POST'S FASHION FIGURES.

Lady's Street Toilette,

......With Marie Antoinette Fur Set......



LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.
6556—CAPE and MUFF
6557—LADIES' WAIST
6524—LADIES' SKIRT

Gray satin-faced cloth is here stylishly developed without other decoration than that afforded by the handsome cut steel buttons, placed on front of waist and sides of skirt, and the belt of gray velvet that closes with a pretty steel buckle.

The skirt is shaped by seven distinct godets, on each side of a smoothly-fitted front gore, that falls softly in rounded plaits, the first side gores being held in place by buttons set on in groups of three near the top

The waist is of seamless variety, that has the material smoothly drawn over glove-fitted linings, that are adjusted by the usual double darts and other seams. The closing is accomplished invisibly in center front under the broad, fashionable box-plait that is arranged to fall in pouch style over the belt. A close-fitting curate collar finishes the neck.

Large leg-o'mutton sleeves are shaped in latest mode, and fitted by a single seam, the fullness drooping from the elbow, from which the arm is closely outlined to the wrists.

The Marie Antoinette collar of ermine ripples stylishly around the shoulders, the neck being finished by a flaring collar that spreads widely in points at the front. Cape collars in this style made up in velvet, plush, astrakhan, and in cloth trimmed with fur edging will be much worn during the coming season.

Cape and muff No. 6556 are cut in one size.

Waist No. 6557 is cut in five sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Skirt No. 6524 is cut in five sizes, viz.: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Any lady desiring to purchase the above patterns can fill out the appended order blank and mail with remittance to this office. The price of each pattern is 10 cents, with 2 cents additional for postage.

ORDER BLANK FOR PATTERNS.

LADY'S STREET TOILETTE—PATTERNS 6556, 6557 AND 6524.

TO THE POST, PITTSBURG, PA.:

Enclosed find thirty cents, and two-cent stamp, for which please mail to me lady's street toilette patterns Nos. 6556, 6557 and 6524, as shown by design in The Sunday Post of October 20, 1895.

Bust Measure.................. *Waist Measure*..................

Name..

Postoffice Address..

Persons sending for patterns should receive them within 10 days. If they do not, we should be notified.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

How a Reb and a Yank Decided a Problem.

A Vermont veteran tells a good story of the fight at Burkittsville, Va., just before the battle of Sharpsburg, and the Louisville "Courier-Journal" repeats it: "The Confederates, overpowered, fell back up the hill, firing upon our men from behind rocks and the natural defensive positions presented by the ground until they reached their artillery, where they made a more decided stand. The riflemen took advantage of every possible cover of ledge and rock and tree. When Slocum's division had become actively engaged Brooks's and Irvine's brigades of Smith's division were sent forward and bore a part in the final struggle. Hancock's brigade was held in reserve.

"After a sharp action of three hours the crest was carried, and 400 prisoners, 700 stand of arms, one piece of artillery, and three colors were the prizes of the Union army. Our loss was 13 killed, 418 wounded and two missing. While climbing over a ledge I slipped and fell 18 or 20 feet between two rocks. Rapid as had been my tumble, I found myself preceded by a Confederate soldier. For an instant we glared angrily at each other, when the 'reb' burst out laughing, saying, 'We're both in a fix. You can't gobble me and I can't gobble you till we know which is going to lick. Let's wait until the shooting is over, and if your side wins I'm your prisoner, and if we win you are my prisoner.' The bargain was made, but didn't that reb feel cheap when he found I'd won him!"

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A Tale That Convinced a Veteran of the Narrartor's Greatness.

Atlanta Constitution.

"I went up to Chickamauga with Judge Newman and Colonel Barbour Thompson," said he. "I walked about the field and heard hundreds of old fellows talking about the spots on which they had been wounded and telling all manner of marvelous stories. I was not at Chickamauga, but I was in other battles, and when a man tells you that he can return and pick out spots where all sorts of things occurred in a battle this many years afterward, you may put him down as a liar.

"Well, everybody up there was lying, and I had to do a little myself.

"I was standing by the railroad station at the foot of one of the hills when an old veteran accosted me and asked if I knew when the next train left for Rome.

"'No,' said I, 'this is the first time I have been here in 32 years, and, my friend, when I stand here and look upon this hill, recalling the charge I made up it through a shower of shot and shell, how I dashed my horse right through a federal battery, leaping seven different cannons and emerged from a shower of bullets unscathed. I wonder that I am alive to-day.'

"As the old fellow listened to my story his eyes filled with tears. He walked up, and, putting his arms about me, said:

"'Young man, you were spared for some great purpose.'"

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

There Would Be Less to Settle If He Got a Hair Cut.

In all probability, the San Francisco "Post" says, an action for the dissolution of the firm of Giesselheim & Schnitzwasser will soon be filed in the superior court.

For some time Mr. Schnitzwasser has not been satisfied with the profits of the business, and he was led to suspect that Mr. Giesselheim was knocking down and dragging out the contents of the till. He set to work to detect his partner, and, by stealthily counting the cash before and after taking, he soon verified his suspicions.

Yesterday morning Mr. Schnitzwasser counted the money in the till as soon as he opened the store, and found that it contained about $40. A few minutes later Mr. Giesselheim entered, opened the drawer, and took some coin, with the remark:

"I'm going out to get a shave."

Mr. Schnitzwasser dashed to the till, counted the money, and found that his partner had taken about $25.

"Hey, Giesselheim!" he shouted. "You'd better come back and take the rest and get a hair-cut."

Supplying What Nature Forgot.

"When I was born, I did not have
Within my mouth," the burglar said,
"A silver spoon; and that is why
I've had to place one there instead."
—Washington Star.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY—Taking effect May 26, 1895, trains leave Union station (eastern standard time): Corry Ac., 6:05 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 7:15 a. m.; Niagara Ex., daily, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Buffalo 6:15 p. m.; DuBois and Williamsport, daily except Sunday, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Williamsport 6:45 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 9:55 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 12:10 p. m.; Titusville and Williamsport Ex., 1:30 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 2:35 p. m.; Emlenton Ac., 3:55 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 5:01 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 5:35 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 7:55 p. m.; Buffalo night Ex., daily, 9:20 p. m., arriving at Buffalo 7:10 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 11:40 p. m. Sunday church trains—Emlenton, 9:05 a. m.; Kittanning, 12:40 p. m.; Valley Camp, 6:00 p. m.; Braeburn, 9:40 p. m. Pullman parlor buffet car on 8:40 a. m. train, and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo. Trains arrive and depart from N. Y. C. & H. R. R., Exchange street depot, Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Supt. JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.
Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg,
As follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:17 p. m., New York 6:30 p. m., Baltimore 4:20 p. m., Washington 5:45 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:10 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:17 p. m., New York 2:33 p. m., Baltimore 12:20 p. m., Washington 1:25 p. m.

Altoona Accom. daily, except Sunday, 5:25 a. m.

Day Express daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail Line Express daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail train, Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.

Philadelphia express daily at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., and New York 7:33 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:00 p. m., daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m., New York 7:43 a. m.

Fast line daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Greensburg Accom., 5:15 and 11:20 p. m. week days, 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Blairsville Express 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock and Wall, 5:15, 5:25, 6:15, 6:50, 7:20, 7:45, 8:15, 8:35, 9:20, 10:15, 10:45, 11:10 a. m., 12:15, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:25, 4:40, 5:00, 5:15, 5:25, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p. m., 12:20 night week days. Sundays 5:15, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:25, 1:00, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Additional trains for East Liberty and Braddock, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days. East Liberty, 7:20 a. m., 7:00 and 8:10 p. m. daily. Wilkinsburg and Wall, 6:00, 6:05 a. m. week days.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddock, 5:35 p. m. week days. Sundays, 8:00 a. m.

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown, 5:25, 8:35 a. m., 1:00 and 4:25 p. m. week days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

On and after 12:01 p. m., May 19, 1895.

For West Brownsville and Uniontown 10:00 a. m. For Belle Vernon and West Brownsville, 7:20 and 10:00 a. m., 1:05 and 4:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m. For Belle Vernon only, 9:40 p. m. Sundays.

For Monongahela City, Dravosburg and West Elizabeth 6:00, 7:20, 8:35, 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:20, 6:18 and 11:35 p. m. week days. Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 1:01, 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. Dravosburg only, 11:40 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth and Dravosburg only, 3:20 p. m. week days.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:

For Springdale, week days, 6:30, 8:20, 9:00, 11:25, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 2:20, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m.

For Butler, week days, 6:55, 9:00, 11:25 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35 and 7:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:20, 11:25 a. m., 3:15, 4:00, 5:10, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

For Apollo, week days, 11:25 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 p. m.

For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from Hotels and restaurants. Time Cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 110 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus and Chicago	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Alliance and Crestline	† 5:00 am	†11:30 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 6:05 am	†12:40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6:05 am	† 6:50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 7:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 7:00 am	† 5:10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 7:08 am	† 6:40 am
New Castle and Erie	† 7:20 am	†11:00 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7:20 am	†11:00 am
Youngstown and Niles	† 7:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 8:50 am	† 7:35 am
Wellsburg and Wheeling	†11:45 am	† 2:50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12:20 pm	* 2:50 pm
New Castle and Jamestown	†12:20 pm	† 8:40 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	†12:20 pm	† 8:50 pm
Canton and Crestline	* 1:10 pm	* 6:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 1:10 pm	† 1:15 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 1:30 pm	* 5:45 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 1:30 pm	†12:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 1:55 pm	†10:30 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 3:10 pm	† 2:30 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	† 3:30 pm	† 8:35 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 4:10 pm	† 8:05 am
Selineville and Bellaire	† 4:15 pm	† 9:00 am
New Castle and Erie	† 4:30 pm	† 8:50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	† 4:30 pm	† 8:40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 5:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
The Chicago Special	* 6:00 pm	* 5:50 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 6:17 am
Mansfield and Toledo	* 8:30 pm	* 5:50 am
The Chicago Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 6:00 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	*10:20 pm	* 5:55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11:00 pm	* 5:40 am
Columbus and Piqua	*11:00 pm	* 6:17 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	*11:00 pm	* 6:17 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND PENNSYLVANIA DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains.

LOCAL SLEEPING CARS running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo are ready for occupancy at Pittsburgh Union Station, at 9 o'clock, p. m., city time.

TIME TABLES of Accommodation Trains not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R.
CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.
Schedule in Effect June 9, 1895,
CENTRAL TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Chic. and Clevel'd "Flyer"	* 7:00 am	* 6:25 pm
Yo'ngst'n and Cl'v'd Mail‡	* 8:20 am	*10:05 am
Lake Chatauque Fast Line.	†12:25 pm	* 6:25 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express..	† 8:20 am	† 9:00 pm
Cleveland and Chicago Ex..	* 2:30 pm	*12:55 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express...	† 2:30 pm	†11:15 am
Cleveland "Flyer"	† 6:00 pm	†11:15 am
Buffalo and Cleveland Ex...	*10:20 pm	* 6:15 am
Beaver Falls & You'gs'n Ac.	† 5:35 am	† 5:30 am
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation.	† 9:30 am	† 6:40 am
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation.	† 1:00 pm	†12:30 pm
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation.	† 3:30 pm	† 4:50 pm
New Castle and Oil City Ex	† 4:20 pm	† 7:30 am
Beaver Valley Accom.	† 5:20 pm	......
McKeesport and BelleVernon	* 6:50 am	* 7:30 am
McKeesport and New Haven	* 8:20 am	* 9:00 am
McKeesport and BelleVernon	†11:25 am	†12:55 pm
McKeesport and New Haven	* 3:00 pm	* 4:05 pm
McKeesport and BelleVernon	† 4:00 pm	* 5:05 pm
McKeesport and Elizabeth..	* 5:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Trains depart from Ellwood City, †5:35 a. m., *8:20 a. m., †12:25 p. m., *2:30 p. m., †4:20 p. m.

P., C. & Y trains for Mansfield and Beechmont, †7:20 a. m., †3:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

‡Note—8:20 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. trains on Sundays to Youngstown only.

Sleeping cars on night trains ready at 8:00 p. m.

Parlor and sleeping cars on all through trains.

City ticket office, 67 Fifth avenue.

G. M. BEACH, General Supt. L. A. ROBISON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. and PITTSBURG & WESTERN R'Y.
Schedule in effect May 12, 1895.

Leave B. & O. station, Eastern Time.

For Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, *7:20 a. m., *9:00 p. m. Cumberland, *6:40, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, *9:00 p. m. Connellsville, *6:40, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡4:30, ‡4:45, ‡5:30, *9:00 p. m. Uniontown, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡4:30, ‡5:30 p. m. Uniontown, Morgantown and Fairmont, *7:30 a. m. and ‡1:00 p. m. Mt. Pleasant, ‡6:40, ‡7:30 a. m., ‡1:00 and ‡4:30 p. m. Washington, Pa., *7:40, ‡9:30 a. m., *4:00, ‡4:45, ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m. Wheeling, *7:40, ‡9:30 a. m. and *4:00, ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus and Newark *7:40 a. m., ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m.

For Chicago, *3:15, *9:02 p. m.

Parlor and sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Leave P. & W. station, Allegheny, Central Time. For Butler, ‡6:30, *7:20, ‡9:30 a. m., ‡2:20, ‡4:25, ‡5:15 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15 p. m. For New Castle, *7:20 a. m., ‡12:20, ‡3:15 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15 p. m. For Kane, Bradford, ‡7:20 a. m. For Clarion, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, ‡2:15 p. m. For Foxburg, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20, ‡4:25 p. m. B. & O. depot, §2:15 p. m. For Buffalo, ‡7:20 a. m. For Erie, Meadville, ‡7:20 a. m. For Greenville, Mercer and Grove City, ‡7:20 a. m., §2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, ‡2:15 p. m. For Akron, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15 ‡8:02 p. m.

The Pittsburg transfer company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, and J. J. McCormick, 630 Smithfield street.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday. †Sunday only. §Saturday only. ¶Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK SECURITIES.

SPECULATION OPENED ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR, AND WEAKNESS DEVELOPED.

ACTIVITY DUE TO SCALPERS.

High Exchange Rates the Dominant Adverse Factor.

BOND TRADING FAIRLY ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The speculation in stocks to-day opened moderately active and irregular. Weak tendency soon developed in the active shares, with General electric and Kansas & Texas preferred making the most important losses. After the first hour the market again became irregular. The coalers declined fractionally, and Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling preferred lost 1½, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 1⅛ per cent. Support appeared in the grangers, and Tobacco rallied 1¾, while New York, New Haven & Hartford jumped 2¼ per cent on a purcahse of 100 shares. Further liquidation was apparent in Laclede gas, the stock yielding 1⅜, with a later recovery of 1 per cent. The depression is credited to apprehension of hostile action on the part of the municipal authorities of St. Louis. Prices closed slightly above the low points as a rule, with the market quiet.

The week's market has developed the fact that while buyers of stocks have been few, sellers have not been numerous. Accordingly, except in a few noteworthy instances, the transactions have been due to the room scalpers. The dominant factor on the bear side has been again the adverse condition of the foreign exchanges, which pointed toward gold exports, while, on the bull side, there have appeared the substantial results flowing from the increased commercial and manufacturing business, improved earnings of the railways and the largest iron output in the history of the country.

The cause of the high rates of exchange was currently represented as due to the scarcity of bills. The fact is that our exports of merchandise in September were practically the same in 1894, while the imports of merchandise this year increased $15,000,000, as compared with October, 1894. During the month, therefore, as many bills were offered by exporters as were offered a year ago, but importers, having larger remittances to make, pressed their demands upon the exchange market, with the result, in the month in question, that the net export in gold was slightly in excess of the $15,000,000 increase in imports of merchandise.

During the present month our exports of breadstuffs and provisions have certainly been as large as they were in the preceding one, while our cotton exports, though much less than in October a year ago, have shown a sensible increase over September this year. Impors of dry goods and general merchandise are on a large scale, therefore the reason for a rise in foreign exchange is not far to seek.

On Friday the strain on the exchange market was relieved to a certain extent by the operations in connection with the sale of Anaconda mining shares to foreign capitalists. The sharp break in the cotton speculation is expected to cause further weakness in exchange, although, according to experts, the visible supply of cotton at Liverpool is fairly large.

The cause of the export of gold this week to Buenos Ayres, amounting to $400,000, is as yet unexplained satisfactorily. The publication of the Union Pacific reorganization plan has been reflected in material advances in a number of the bonds of the system. As the week closes, rumors are revived of a more favorable outlook for a settlement between the contending interests in Northern Pacific. The adjustment of rate difficulties in the south and west is an important factor.

There were few movements in prices calling for comment, aside from Chicago gas and Leather preferred. The first mentioned rose to 71⅛, reacted to 68¼, on reports of new legal entanglements in connection with the reorganization scheme, and closed with a net loss of 1⅝ per cent. Leather preferred improved at the outset to 81⅜, reacted to 76¾, ex-dividend of 2 per cent, rallied to 79⅜, declined to 76½, and closed at 77⅛, a net loss of 1¾ per cent.

Early in the week a spurt in the grangers carried Northwest to 107½, the highest of the year. For the week fractional losses were recorded for most active stocks. Tennessee coal, exceptionally, lost 2⅛, and Sugar 2 per cent, the last on alleged unsatisfactory trade conditions. In the specialties, Starch first preferred lost 5¾; Laclede gas, 3¾, and Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, and Evansville & Terre Haute, 2 per cent. Morris & Essex rose 4, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 2⅝, and New York, New Haven & Hartford 2⅛ per cent. The aggregate sales were 923,700 shares.

The speculation in bonds to-day was fairly active and irregular, with the changes narrow in most cases. Northwest sinking fund 6s, Toledo & Ann Arbor firsts, trust receipts, and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City firsts, trust receipts, gained 2 per cent. Wabash firsts, Detroit & Chicago extension, declined 2½, and Oregon Short Line consol 5s, trust receipts, 1 per cent. The sales were $953,000.

The bond trading for the week was fairly active and irregular, with a downward trend. Union Pacific issues were strong on the announcement of the reorganization plan. Oregon Short Line consol 5s, trust receipts, were largely dealt in, and rose 2⅝ per cent, but subsequently lost the improvement. Texas & Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern issues scored material declines on the decreasing earnings. Savannah & Western firsts, trust receipts, were active, at a material gain in prices. The most extreme net changes were: An advance of 4 per cent in Des Moines & Ft. Dodge extension 4s, and a decline of 3¼ per cent in St. Louis Southwestern seconds. The dealings aggregated $9,530,000.

Government bonds were quiet and easier. The sales were $64,500.

State bonds were dull, but in the main higher. The dealings included $12,000 Louisiana consol 4s, $11,000 Tennessee settlement 3s, $31,000 Virginia centuries, $5,000 do. preferred 6s, stamped, and $1,000 Alabama, class C.

Silver certificates were weak on sales aggregating $170,000. The price fell to 67⅜, as against 68⅜, the final price last week.

Woershoffer & Co. to Henry Sproul & Co.: The week has been unsatisfactory to everybody, because there is no general business at the stock exchange and no speculative spirit. The constant talk and uncertainty about gold exports keeps everyone on edge and in a waiting attitude. That the general stock market is strong is clearly indicated by comparing the closing prices of to-day with those of last Saturday. The industrials, except Tobacco, are the only stocks that show any material decline for the week. Sugar has been dull and loses 2 points; Colorado fuel and Chicago gas lose 1¾ each, but Chicago certainly is strong under the circumstances. Tennessee coal has been under pressure yesterday and to-day. We have not changed our views about Tennessee coal, and believe it will sell much higher in the near future. The net result to the grangers for the week is that St. Paul and R. I. close same as last Saturday, Northwest gains 1 point, and C., B. & Q. loses ⅜. It is reported that the Anaconda copper deal has been definitely closed, which will also tend to prevent any rise in demand bills. Any serious break in the rate of exchange is not looked for, but commercial bills are likely to so increase as to daily lessen the probability of material export of gold.

By private wire to John D. Armstrong & Co.: In spite of another dry weather map, wheat closed under puts. December sold from 60¾c to 60c, and closed at 60⅛c sellers. The break at St. Louis started the decline here. A drop in St. Louis grading has started a lot of Kansas City wheat toward that market. Duliness had something to do with the bear success, but the increasing stocks a good deal more. Primary receipts this week exceeded 8,000,000 bushels, almost double last year's. The trade is looking for a visible increase of 2,000,000 bushels. Exports for the week from both coasts, 2,400,000 bushels, a little exceeded the week before. Clearances were light for the day, less than 90,000 bushels. The break in cotton might have been an influence. The local inspection showed an increase of 338 cars to-day; 508 estimated for Monday. There was practically no cash business here.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Close Oc.18
A., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	....	....	....	22¾	22¾
do. pref.	....	....	....	72½	73
Am. S. Ref. Co.	107½	107½	106¾	106⅞	107⅝
do. pref.	....	....	....	100½	100¾
Am. Tobacco Co.	93¾	95	93	94¾	93½
Balto. & Ohio	....	....	....	60	60½
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	54½
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	60¾	60⅝
Chi. G. Tr. Rcts.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68½	68¼
C., B. & Q.	86¼	86¼	85¾	86	86
C., H. V. & T.	23	23	23	22¾	23
Consolidated Gas	146	146	146	146	147
C., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43¾	43½	43½	44
Chesa. & Ohio	19	19	19	19	19
D., L. & W.	168	168	168	167	168
Del. & Hudson	132½	132½	132¼	132	132½
D. & C. F. Co.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23½
Erie	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	11
Gen. Electric Co.	36¾	37	36⅜	36¾	37½
Illinois Central	100	100	100	99½	100
L. S. & M. S.	....	....	....	150½	150¼
L. E. & W.	23½	23½	23½	22¾	23¾
do. pref.	....	....	....	77	77½
Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61½	61½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	100
Manhattan Con.	109¾	109⅝	109¼	109¾	109½
Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36⅝
Nat. Lead Co.	....	....	....	34	34
do. pref.	91	91	91	90⅞	91
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	100⅜	100⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	51	51
N. J. Central	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	111
N. Y., O. & W.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼
Norf. & West	....	....	....	3½	3½
do. pref.	....	....	....	14⅝	....
Northwest	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	106½
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	4¾	4⅝
do. pref.	....	....	....	18¾	18¾
N. American Co.	....	....	....	5	5
Omaha	....	....	....	43	42½
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅞	30
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	171	171
P., C., C. & St. L.	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18	18
do. pref.	....	....	....	57	56
Reading	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅞	20¼
Rock Island	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	77⅝
Southern Ry.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
do. pref.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅞
St. Paul	76¾	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	76½
do. pref.	....	....	....	126½	126½
Tenn. C. & I.	41	41¼	40¼	40⅜	41
Texas & Pacific	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
Union Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14¾
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	40⅜	40
do. pref.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94½	94½
U. S. Cordage Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
do. pref.	....	....	....	15	15¼
U. S. Leather	....	....	....	13½	13¾
do. pref.	78⅞	77¼	76½	76¾	78⅞
Wabash	9	9	9	8¾	8⅞
do. pref.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22½
W. U. Tel.	92⅛	92⅛	91¾	91¾	91⅞
W. & L. E.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅞
do. pref.	48¼	48¼	48¼	47	47½
Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	6¼	6

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg.	114¾	L. & N. Un'd 4s.	83⅞
do. 5s, coup.	115¾	D. & R. G. 4s.	71
do. 4s, coup.	111¾	Erie 2ds.	†80
do. 4s, coup.	111⅝	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	*105
do. 2s, reg.	*97¼	do. 7s.	†104½
do. new 4s, reg.	121½	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	†113
do. new 4s, coup	122½	do. 6s.	105
Pacific 6s of '95	*100	M. K. T. 1st 4s.	88¾
Ala., Class A	*109½	do. second 4s.	65½
do. Class B	*109⅛	Mutual Union 6s.	*114
do. Class C	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s.	119½
do. Currency	*100	North. Pac. 1sts.	118¾
La. new con. 4s.	99½	do. 2ds.	102
Missouri 6s.	*100	Northwest cons.	141
N. Carolina 6s.	*124	do. S.F. deb. 5s.	*112½
do. 4s.	*102	R. G. W. 1sts.	77
S. Car. non-fund.	1	St. Paul con. 7s.	127½
Tenn. new set 6s.	89½	do. C. & P. W. 5s.	115
do. 5s.	*105	St. L. & I. M. g. 6s.	84⅝
do. old 6s.	*60	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.	†110
Va. Centuries	62¾	Texas Pac. 1sts.	88½
do. deferred	6½	do. 2ds.	24⅛
Atchison 4s.	80¼	U. P. 1sts of '96.	110⅝
do. second A.	33¼	West Shore 4s.	106⅜
Can. So. 2ds.	107½	Southern 5s.	96½

*Bid. †Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 98,811 shares, including:

Am. Sugar	9,100	Reading	14,700
Am. Tobacco	8,400	St.L. & S. W. pf.	1,500
Atchison	2,300	St. Paul	6,700
Burlington	2,700	Tenn. C. & I.	11,700
D. & C. F. Co.	1,100	Texas & Pacific	2,100
General Electric	1,900	U. S. Leather pf.	1,900
Kan. & Tex. pf.	2,800	Western Union	2,300
Louis. & Nash.	1,700	W. & L. E.	4,100

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	21⅛	do. pref.	66
Am. Sugar	107½	Illinois Steel	78
do. pref.	101	Mexican Central	12½
Bay State Gas	12	N. Y. & N. E.	60
Bell Telephone	197	Ore. Short Line	9½
Boston & Albany	208½	Union Pacific	14½
Boston & Maine	176	West End	79
C. B. & Q.	86½	do. pref.	90
Edison El., Ill.	145	West. Electric	35½
Fitchburg pref.	93½	do. pref.	55
General Electric	36¾	Wisconsin Cent.	6¼

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent.	55½	55¾	Elec. Trac.	66¾	67
Leh. Valley	41¾	42	Peoples Tr.	58⅞	59¼
Leh. Nav.	48	48½	United G. Im.	85⅛	85½
Met. Trac.	99¼	99¾	C. Tr., N. J.	....	29
Phila. Trac.	76¾	77	Storage	74½	75
Ind. Trac.	54¾	55			

Chicago Stocks.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
West Chicago St. Ry.	124¾	124¾	124½	124½
Lake Street El. R. R.	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼
Alley "L."	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
Diamond Match Co.	126½	126½	125½	125¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Surplus Reserve Shows an Increase, and Loans Fall Off.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The New York "Financier" says this week: For the first time since September 1, last, the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York city shows an increase in the reserve, the expansion for the week ending October 19 being $1,203,275. The net increase in cash reported amounted to only $811,500. The total specie holdings are now $61,851,900, as against $75,867,000 for the first of this year. The legal-tender item also shows the effect of the crop movement, the total amount reported for the week being $86,509,300.

There was a decrease in the loan item for the current week of $2,285,700, due, probably, to mercantile settlements and the calling in of loans by banks, which had fallen below their required reserve. The total loans of the New York banks have shown a decided falling off in the last six weeks, the total of $504,320,300 reported October 19, comparing with $518,365,800 on September 7, a decrease of over $14,000,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The open demand was of a very quiet order. Some very fair engagements of spot goods and new arrivals were made. Mail orders were also in good numbers for Saturday. The business doing will average very much larger than at any corresponding date. Print cloths very strong at 3¼c bid and declined for spots, and 3 5-16c offered for contracts.

Messrs. Remington & Davol furnish the following statement:

Production for the week, 220,000 pieces, deliveries, 238,000; stock (odds, 53,000; 64x64s, 21,000), 74,000; last week's stock, 87,000; sales (odds, 135,000; 64x64s, 99,000); 234,000; spots, 34,000; futures, 200,000; sales for weekly delivery: October, 184,000; November, 132,000; December, 97,000; January, 30,000; February, 18,000; March, 16,000; April, 3,000; May, 3,000; June, 3,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 19.—There has been a fair but not a big business in the print cloth market during the week. The mills have been slow sellers at 3¼c, and are not now selling at all at that price. Contracts went to 3 5-16c, and there was a fair demand for both odds and regulars. The mills did not meet this demand readily and sold only moderately. The market was nominal at 3¼c for spots, with a demand in reserve and no sellers. Contracts are at 3 5-16c, with only moderate selling.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Pig iron steady; southern, $12 00@14 00; northern, $12 00@14 50. Copper quiet; brokers, $11 75. Lead quiet; brokers, $3 15. Tin steady; straits, $14 50@14 60; plates steady. Spelter dull; domestic, $4 10@4 15.

LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

DULL AND UNINTERESTING WEEK IN SPECULATIVE PROPERTIES ON 'CHANGE.

NARROW CHANGES IN VALUES.

Tractions Irregular and Phillie Had a Weak Spell.

BOND GROUP REMAINED FIRM.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

The week on the exchange was dull and uninteresting. There were no developments of importance in any direction, and closing prices generally show but slight changes, as compared with the week before. The market was too nearly stagnant to display anything like a tendency. The intelligence was sent out from the east that further steps had been taken in regard to the consolidation of the local traction roads, but this did not have any marked effect upon the street railways. The Pleasant Valley added to its possessions, but that created no movement of importance in the stock. Central traction was the steadiest of the street railway group, and closed the week at a slight advance as against last Saturday. Citizens traction was inclined toward weakness, and, although sustaining bids were made, the record for the week shows a slight decline at the close. Birmingham traction was still sold at 16, and the stock is a shade lower. There is still some talk of a dividend, but it is not reflected to any extent in the movement of the security. Duquesne traction was also to a moderate extent afflicted with weakness, but no wide change has occurred in the value of the stock. Manchester traction was steady, and the moderate demand caused an advance, which, while not large, shows the healthy condition of the security. The feature of the natural gas group was the weakness in Phillie. The stock dropped a few fractions on the selling of several small lots, but recovered the most of the loss at the close of the week. Chartiers gas was easy and sold at 7½. Peoples pipeage was steady, and Wheeling gas did not change materially. There were several transactions in Allegheny gas (illuminating), the first in this group for some time. In the railroad shares, Allegheny Valley preferred declined a fraction, and recovered the most of the loss, while the other active members of the group did not change. Some efforts were made to trade in Luster mining, but very little business was done in the favorite mining property. One or two very narrow changes were made in the miscellaneous group, but the final quotations in these shares as against last Saturday are trifling. Some business was done in the bond list, and these securities were, for the most part, firm, slight advances occurring in some instances. There was considerable inquiry for Pittsburg traction 5s, Manchester traction 5s and Citizens traction 5s, and they were strong all week. Bank trust, insurance and bridge shares were quiet and quoted as usual.

The changes in the values of the most active securities as against last Saturday are as follows: Fidelity title and trust, advance 1; German insurance, advance 1; Allegheny gas (illuminating), advance 1; Pennsylvania gas, decline 1; Philadelphia gas, decline ¼; Central traction, advance 1; Pleasant Valley, decline ¼; Birmingham traction, decline ⅜; Duquesne traction, decline ½; Manchester traction, advance ½; Allegheny Valley preferred, advance ½; Pittsburg Junction, advance 1; Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, advance ¼; Westinghouse electric second preferred, advance ¼; Pittsburg Junction first mortgage, advance ½.

The sales on the exchange this week were 2,514 shares stock and $33,000 bonds, against 2,046 shares stock in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows:

635 shares Duquesne traction, 16.
200 shares Duquesne traction, 35@35½.
279 shares Central traction, 28.
20 shares Switch and Signal, 14.
600 shares Philadelphia gas, 15@15⅝.
200 shares Chartiers gas, 7½.
120 shares Wheeling gas, 17½.
50 shares Pennsylvania gas, 4.
20 shares Underground cable, 100¼.
25 shares Luster, 11½.
50 shares United States glass, 16.
184 shares Electric second preferred, 36.
40 shares Allegheny gas, 50½.
$9,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 105¼.
$2,000 Manchester traction 5s, 106.
$21,000 Citizens traction 5s, 110.
$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 98½.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending October 19 shows the following:

Date.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,353,102 36	$ 461,594 56
Tuesday	2,483,617 98	467,437 97
Wednesday	2,843,462 84	591,043 37
Thursday	2,766,053 10	465,784 87
Friday	2,617,212 19	443,849 69
Saturday	2,600,218 28	447,273 99
Total for week	$15,993,666 75	$2,876,984 45

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

October 19, 1895	$ 15,993,666 75
October 20, 1894	13,434,393 84
October 21, 1893	11,071,495 87
October 22, 1892	14,650,941 97
October 24, 1891	15,621,690 43

Total to date—

1895	584,504,211 64
1894	521,311,948 84
1893	549,555,844 45
1892	613,706,419 57
1891	549,954,778 20

The changes in the New York bank statement for the week are smaller than usual. Loans decreased $2,285,700 and deposits fell off $1,567,100. The demand for discount has fallen off somewhat, and shipments of currency to the interior have been lighter. The statement in detail is as follows:

Reserve increased	$ 1,203,275
Loans decreased	2,285,700
Specie increased	390,000
Legal tenders decreased	178,500
Deposits decreased	1,567,100
Circulation decreased	176,200
Surplus reserve	15,380,175

Henry Clews, in his review, says: How far we may hope to place our securities abroad during the next few months must depend principally (1) upon what may be forthcoming in respect to the treasury gold problem, and (2) upon the outcome of the "Kaffir" craze in London and Paris. As to the former, all is uncertainty. As to the "Kaffir Cirucs," nothing is more certain than it must come down with a terrific crash, and that at no very distant period. The week's stock exchange settlement in the stuff has been surmounted without serious disturbance, but solely through adroit financiering of the most desperate character. The whole speculation rests upon the cardboard foundation of one daring adventurer, whose almost sole resource is the wind by which he has succeeded in inflating to the last point of tension hundreds of millions of issues mostly devoid of any intrinsic value. There is no solid capitalist interest behind the speculation to sustain it when the point of collapse has been reached; and meantime the process of distrust and realizing is pushing affairs toward the crisis. The end, therefore, is likely to be sharp and sudden and must develop into a great sensation. It is not easy to see, however, why it should severely or lengthily affect more solid interests or more substantial securities. The coming breakdown has been anticipated and no doubt in a measure provided against, and when the end arrives the first feeling will be that of relief, and the next of disposition to consider what issues of a bona fide character are deserving of attention. When that point has been reached Americans will have their chance of receiving better consideration.

A fairly good tone was shown on the local exchange this morning at the single call, and while prices were steady to firm, but little business was transacted on the regular board. In the natural gas group Phillie was a shade stronger on a moderate demand, and the stock closed at a bid a fraction higher than on yesterday. The bid on Pennsylvania gas was a fraction higher, and that on Peoples pipeage was ¼ lower, while no changes occurred in the other active members of the group. Central traction was firm at 28 bid, and one transaction was made at that price. Citizens traction was not mentioned, and the final bid on Pleasant Valley was a shade below the closing yesterday. Birmingham traction closed at 15½ bid, but after the close of the call 15¾ was bid. Duquesne traction and Manchester traction did not change. There was some inquiry for Allegheny Valley preferred at 11½, and 43¼ was bid for 100 shares of Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad. For Monongahela navigation 79½ was bid, and there was a fractionally higher bid on U. S. common. The bond market was quiet but firm, and the mortgages mentioned did not change. The following sale was made: 50 shares of Central traction at 28.

For a block of 68 shares of Allegheny Valley preferred 11½ was bid.

For a block of 200 shares of Central traction 28 was bid, and 50 shares were offered down from 28½ to 28⅛.

Standard Plate Glass was offered at 21 and Pittsburg Plate Glass at 70. No bids were made on either stock.

For $3,000 Central traction bonds 104 was bid, and $10,000 Second Avenue traction bonds, new issue, were offered at 102½.

The closing bid on Birmingham traction was 15½ and after the close of the regular call 15¾ was bid for 50 shares and smaller lots.

For 100 shares of Pleasant Valley 21¼ was bid; for 10 shares of Luster mining 11¾ was bid, and for 10 shares of Monongahela water 80 was bid.

Pittsburg bank exchanges this week are $3,150,000 larger than for the corresponding week last year.

The following railroads report changes in earnings as follows: Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern for the second week of October, increase, $1,945; Wheeling & Lake Erie for second week, decrease, $1,418; Toledo & Ohio Central, decrease, for same time, $10,630; Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie, increased $97 for the first week of October, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis reports $40,812 increase in net earnings for the month of September.

A very gratifying advance occurred in Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad preferred on the New York exchange. Subscription books offering 15,000 shares to the public at 62½ were opened and the stock was advanced on the board to 64½. To take shares at the subscription price and sell them two points higher on the exchange is a very easy way to make money.

Some curiosity is manifested as to what the buying of Chartiers gas means. The stock has held steadily around 7½ for two weeks, and it is stated that a considerable amount has been bought at that price. As is well known, the company is leased by the Philadelphia company, and anything which depresses the latter should affect the former, and yet Chartiers has not participated in the weakness of the gas stocks this week.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $180,810,725; gold reserve, $93,368,225.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Com. Nat.	97	....	Man. Trac.	39½	40
Duq. Nat.	235	....	All'y Valley	11½	11⅝
First Nat.	....	180	Pitts. Junc.	31	....
Fidel. Title	142	....	P., V. & C. R.	43¼	....
Mer. T. Co.	122	....	West. El. 2d	35¾	....
Pitts. Trust	160	....	Mon. Nav.	79½	....
Ent. N., A'y	72	....	Mon. Water	....	29½
City In.	40	....	U. S. & S.	14	14⅝
German In.	61	....	S. U. Cable	....	101
Teutonia In.	52½	....	U.S.G. com.	15¾	16¼
All'y Il. Gas	50½	50⅝	BONDS.		
C. V. Gas	7¼	7⅝	Bir. Tr. 5s.	....	98⅝
P.N.G. & P.	12	13	M., E. & S. 5s.	....	91
Penn. Gas	3	4½	Pitts. Junc.		
Phila. Co.	15⅛	15¼	1st m. 6s.	133⅛	....
Wheel. Gas	17	18	Point Bridge		
Cent. Trac.	28	28½	2d m. 6s.	100	....
P. V. Trac.	21¼	22	Cit. Tr. 5s.	110	....
Bir. Trac.	15½	16	Pitts. Tr. 5s.	108	....
Duq. Trac.	34½	35	Cent. Tr. 5s.	104	....

MONETARY.

The money market is firm on a very good demand for discount. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,600,218 28
Yesterday's balances	447,273 99
Daily average exchanges	$2,665,611 13
Daily average last week	2,583,714 81

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Money on call nominally at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 88@4 88¼ for demand and $4 87¼@4 87½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 88@4 88½ and $4 89@4 89½; commercial bills, $4 86½. Bar silver, 67⅝. Mexican dollars, 53¾. Silver certificates, 67½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $14,408,000. Money on sharp call, with approved collateral at 5 per cent; commercial paper, 6@7 per cent. New York exchange, 50c discount. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 88¼ and $4 87⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $13,948,613; balances, $2,191,152. For the week—Clearings, $83,851,184; balances, $12,470,280.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $1,279,976; balances, $392,833. For the week—Clearings, $15,850,224; balances, $2,495,262.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $2,279,516; balances, $392,833.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $15,806,160; balances, $1,933,680.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Clearings, $104,901,560; balances, $6,239,503.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Closing: Consols for money, 107 5-16; do. for the account, 107⅜. Canadian Pacific, 62½; Erie, 11¾; do. seconds, 80½; Illinois Central, 102¾; Mexican Ordinary, 22; St. Paul common, 78⅝; New York Central, 103½; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 10½; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¾. Bar silver 30¾d; money ¼@½d. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 9-16@⅝ per cent; for three-months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000. Gold—Buenos Ayres 231.60; Madrid 16.50, Lisbon 25, St. Petersburg 50, Athens 77, Rome 105.55, Vienna 103.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20m 40½pfgs.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Three per cent rentes 100f 60c for account. Exchange on London 25f 24c for checks.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries, 9@22c; dairies, 9½@18c. Eggs steady at 15@17c. Cheese, 4@9c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Butter firm; fancy creamery, 23@24c. Eggs firm; fresh, 18@18½c. Cheese, fancy New York, large, 11@11¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Butter steady; fancy western creamery, 22½@23c. Eggs firm; fresh nearby, 20c; do. western, 18½@19c. Cheese unchanged.

Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Allegheny Valley, 7 3-10s, coupon, 102; do. coupon, 129½; Pittsburg, St. Louis & Cincinnati, registered coupon, 115¾; do. coupon, 113¾; Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, coupon, 101; do. coupon, 102½; Western New York & Pennsylvania trust certificates, 3¾@4.

Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $984,476 in gold and $774,140 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $1,164,580; silver, $5,660; dry goods, $2,663,230; general merchandise, $7,858,970.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS QUIET.

BUSINESS VOLUME FAIR, AND TRADE CONTINUES ON CONSERVATIVE LINES.

DRY GOODS MARKET ACTIVE.

Hardware Steady, Grain Easy, Dairy Products Firm.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES STEADY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

No events of importance have marked local trade during the week which closes to-day. The demand for goods has been fair to good, and the volume of business moving is up to the usual average, but jobbers in some lines are not wholly satisfied either with present conditions or the immediate future. General trade is far better now than it was at the corresponding time a year ago, but both jobbers and retailers cling close to the conservative lines laid down during the panicky times, over 18 months ago. This feeling has served to establish business on safe lines, but it is lacking in the buoyancy and volume that was prominent when the credit system was more widely extended. The dry goods trade is perhaps in the most satisfactory condition, and the business volume this fall is the largest for several years. Prices have been steadily advancing, but not to such an extent as to curtail purchases in needed fabrics. The hardware business has been very good for several months, but just now is experiencing a slight lull, which is only natural after the rapid advances that have occurred. Dealers expect a good trade this winter and a regular boom next spring. The grain market was easy and still induiged in a downward tendency during the greater part of the week. It displayed a better tone at times, but was unable to get out of the rut. Oats and corn continue to droop and millfeed was very heavy. Hay was the firmest item on the list, and was the only article to hold its own. In the dairy market both cheese and butter were firm. While butter did not change, cheese made a slight advance on best grades. Eggs were strong and a little higher, and will likely make a further advance next week. Green fruits showed a slightly firmer inclination in best goods, but no material advances were made. Vegetables were steady, but the great abundance of offerings holds them down to the low rates established some time ago. The provision market is quiet and steady, there being a moderate demand. Offerings are fairly liberal, but not at all pressing. Groceries are steady, and sugar advanced and reacted a shade.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 40@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5@5½c per lb; red kidney, $1 85@2 10 per bushel.

BERRIES—Cranberries, $2 50@2 75 per box; grapes, 16@19c per 9-lb basket; 4-lb baskets, 9@11c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; gathered cream creameries, 21@22c; fair to choice dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York fall make, 9½@10c; Ohio, new, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 23@24c; limburger, 10c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sweet apple, $2 50@3 50; crab apple, $6 00@7 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 16½@17½c; ½c additional for candled stock; southern fresh, 16c.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $1 75@2 25 per barrel; choice, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; common, 75c@$1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 16@18c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 8@10c per lb.; hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; walnuts, 30@35c per bushel.

ONIONS—Prime yellow, per bushel, 40@45c; per barrel, $1 [illegible] 50; red, 75c@$1 25, per barrel; Spanish, per crate, 80@90c.

PEACHES—Maryland, boxes, fancy, $1 50@1 75; do common to choice, $1 00@1 25; crates, $1 25@1 50; 6-basket, carriers, $1 25@1 75; one-half bushel basket, 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—Duchess, $3 50@4 00; fancy Sickel, $2 50@3 00 per barrel; ordinary, $1 50@2 00.

PEAS—Green, bags, 98c@$1 05; split, $4 85 per barrel; Scotch, bags, 85@90c.

QUINCES—Fancy, barrels, $5 00@6 00; choice, $4 50@5 00; ½-bushel basket, 75c@$1 00.

POTATOES—Sales on track, choice stock per bushel, 30@32c; fancy Rose, per bushel, 32@35c; southern sweets, $1 85@2 00 per barrel; Jersey, $2 75@3 00; medium Jersey sweets, $1 50@1 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, choice heavy, 55@60c per pair; ordinary lots, 45@50c; light, 30@40c per pair; live ducks, 40@50c per pair; dressed ducks, 12@13c; dressed chickens, 12½@13½c; dressed turkeys, 12@14c; live do., 9@10c.

SALT—No. 1, 85c ber barrel; No. 1 extra, 90c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Jamaica oranges, $2 75@3 25 per box; lemons, $5 25@5 75 per box; cocoanuts, $2 75@3 00 per 100; bananas, $1 00@2 00 per bunch; pineapples, $8 00@10 00 per 100.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per barrel, 50@75c; celery, fancy, 35@40c per dozen bunches; egg plant, per bushel, 25@75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c@$1 50; lima beans, per quart, 12@13c; tomatoes, per bushel, 30@50c; peppers, 40@50c per one-half bushel; beets, 40@50c per bushel.

VINEGAR—Domestic wine, barrels, 15c; apple juice, barrels, 12@13c; commercial, barrels, 6¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, new, 70@80c per gallon; dried corn, 5½@6c per lb; country lard, 7½@8c; hominy, $2 65@2 70 per barrel; pickles, barrels, $4 50; feathers, choice geese, 30@40c per lb; do. mixed, 20@25c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 27@28c; peanuts, per bushel, fancy, $1 30; choice, $1 10; 100 packages, in case, $3 80; country tallow, 3¾@4½c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5.15c; powdered, 5.15c; standard granulated, 4.90c; granulated in bags, 4.90c; confectioners' A, 4.78; soft white, 4.59@4.65c; yellow, 4.19@4.54. Above prices apply only to Pittsburg and Allegheny. At points outside city equality plan will apply.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packakes, 21.77@21.97c; fancy packages, 23.77@25.77c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 34½@35c; Maracaibo, 27@28c; fancy Caracas, 29c; golden Rio, 27c; Rio, 20@21½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Mocha, 31c; Java, 30¼@31c; Rio, 19½@20c; Maracaibo, 24c; Fancy Caracas, 26c; Mexican, 21½@22½c; fancy pea berry, 24c.

OILS—Carbon, 110 degrees, 7½c; Ohio, legal test, 8½c; prime white, 150 degrees, 8½c; water white, 9½c; carnadine, 12c, Elaine, 14½c; miners', 25@37c.

RICE—Fancy head, 6¼@6½c; prime, 4¾@5c; choice Java, 4@4½c; crystal, 3½c; fancy Japan, 4½@5c.

SYRUP—Fancy sugar, 25@28c; corn, 17@19c; black strap, 13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy, 29@32c; strictly choice, 26@28c; choice, 23@25c; prime, 21@22c.

FRUIT—Ondara fancy raisins, boxes, 7c; California sultana, seedless, boxes, 5½c; Valencia, choice boxes, 3½c; Muscatels, 3¼@5½c; imported, golden sultana, 23-lb boxes, 7½c; currants, 3@6½c per lb; California prunes, in boxes, 5¾@8½c; citron, 10½@11c; lemon peel, 8¾@9c; orange peel, 9@9½c; raspberries, in boxes, 19@19½c; pitted cherries, new, 12c; apples, 6½@7c; peaches, 7@8½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 50@1 60; extra peaches, $1 75@1 85; seconds, $1 15@1 25; pie peaches, 85@90c; corn, 75c@$1 00; beans, 65c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 20; mushrooms, $2 00@2 65; pears, $1 35@1 65; peas, marrowfat, 90@95c; early June, 95c@$1 45; French, $1 25@2 10 per dozen; pineapples, $1 30@1 75; plums, 2½-lb, $1 45; pumpkins, 3-lb, 70c; strawberries, 2-lb, 75c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90c; succotash, 2-lb, $1 15; tomatoes, 70@85c; mackerel, $1 15@1 90; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 20@1 75; domestic do., per dozen, 35@70c; salmon, $1 15@1 90 per dozen; chipped beef, $1 40@2 20; corned beef, 14-lb, $15 00; 2-lb, $1 80@1 90; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 80@1 90.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2 large, barrels, $21 00; halves, $10 75; quarters, $5 50; kits, $1 20@1 65; No. 2 mess mackerel, halves, $11 00; quarters, $5 75; Holland herring, white [illegible], per keg, 65c; codfish, shredded, 90c per dozen.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Quotations are for carload lots; jobbers charge a small advance for smaller quantities.)

FLOUR—Spring patents, $3 60@3 70; do., straight, $3 40@3 60; winter patents, $3 30@3 45; straight winter, $2 20@3 40; clear winter, $3 05@3 30; spring bakers, $2 70@2 85; rye flour, $2 65@3 00; low grades, $2 50@2 60.

RYE—47@48c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 36@36½c; high mixed shelled, 34¼@35c; No. 2 yellow ear corn, 39@39½c; high mixed ear, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 22¾@23¼c; extra No. 3 white, 22@22½c; No. 3 white, 21@21½c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, 68@70c; No. 3, 66@68c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, $16 00@16 25; No. 2, $15 00@15 50; No. 1 clover hay, $13 25@13 50; No. 1 mixed clover and timothy hay, $14 50@14 75; No. 1 prairie hay, $10 75@11 00; packing hay, $8 00@8 50; loose from country wagons, $16 00@17 00.

STRAW—Oat, $6 00@6 25; wheat, $6 25@6 50; rye, $6 50@6 75.

SEEDS (jobbers' prices) — Timothy, choice 45-lb, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; clover, choice, 60-lb, $5 50@5 75; mammoth clover, $5 75@6 00; crimson clover, $3 25@4 00; blue grass, $1 00@1 25.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat, in bulk, $13 50@14 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 00@17 50; No. 2 do., $15 00@15 50; brown middlings, $14 00@14 25.

Receipts bulletined: Via P. Ft. W. & C.—9 cars hay, 11 cars oats, 1 car feed; P., C., C. & St. L.—5 cars corn, 7 cars oats, 2 cars feed; B. & O.—4 cars hay.

Provisions.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340-lb, 7c; half barrels, 120-lb, 7¼c; tubs, 60-lb, 7⅜c; buckets, 20-lb, 7⅝c; 50-lb, tin cans, 2 in a case, 7¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 7¾c; 5-lb tin cans, 12 in a case, 8⅞c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 8c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 7c. Western compound —Tierces, 360-lb, 4⅞c; half-barrels, 5⅛c; tubs, 5¼c; buckets, 5½c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 5⅛c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 5⅝c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 5¾c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 5⅞c.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9½c; do. medium, 9¾c; do. small, 10c; trimmed hams, 10¼c; boneless boiled hams, 15c; breakfast bacon, 9¼@9½c; extra family bacon, 11c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 7⅝c; dried beef, in sets, 10c; dried beef, round and knuckles, 12½c; dried beef, flats, 9c; extra dry dried beef, 1c higher than above prices; California hams, 8c; bacon shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 7c; clear bellies, 7¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $10 50; family pork, $11 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear sides, 6¼c; clear bellies, 6½c.

Leather and Hides.

The local leather market is quiet but firm, and no decline has occurred, as in the east. The hide market is active, but hides are not as plenty as a few weeks ago. A fractional decline has taken place in some hides. Quotations are as follows:

Leather.	No. 1	B.	No. 2.
Harness, 20 to 23 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 17 to 20 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 14 to 17 lb	36c	34c	32c
Traces, 25 to 30 lb	46c	44c	...
Black stag line	36c	34c	...
Oak sole	30c	29c	29c
Hemlock sole	25c	22c	...

Hides—

No. 1 green salted steers, 60 lb and over	8 c
No. 1 green salted cows, all weights	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 40 to 60 lb	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 20 to 40 lb	7½c
No. 1 green salted bulls	5 c
No. 1 green salted calfskins	9 c
No. 1 green salted veal kip	6 c
No. 1 green salted runner kip	5 c
No. 1 green steers, 60 lb and over	7 c
No. 1 green cows, all weights	5½c
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 lb	5½c
No. 1 green hides, 25 to 40 lb	5½c
No. 1 green bulls	5 c
No. 1 green calf-kin	7 c
No. 1 green veal kips	5 c
No. 1 runner kips	4 c

Reduction for No. 2 stock, 1½c per lb on hides and 1c on calf.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Steady, and Sheep and Lambs Heavy.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

Central Stock Yards.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck furnish the following quotations:

CATTLE.

Receipts light; market still slow.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$ 5 00@ 5 15
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 40@ 4 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 00@ 4 35
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 75@ 4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 40@ 3 70
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 00@ 3 30
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 25@ 2 75

HOGS.

Receipts, 6 double-deck loads; market only steady.

Prime medium weights	$4 15@4 20
Best Yorkers	4 05@4 10
Heavy hogs	4 00@4 10
Common to fair Yorkers	3 90@4 00
Pigs	3 75@3 90
Good roughs	2 25@3 65
Piggy sows and stags	2 75@3 25

SHEEP.

Receipts light; market slow.

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb	$3 50@4 00
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb	2 70@3 00
Good, 85 to 90 lb	2 35@2 50
Fair, 70 to 80 lb mixed ewes and wethers	1 50@2 00
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@1 25
Culls	50@ 75
Spring lambs	2 00@4 25
Veal calves	3 00@6 25
Heavy calves	2 00@3 00

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Prime light and medium weight beeves continue to sell to the best advantage, but they have declined along with the other kinds. Yesterday the top price, $5 25, was paid for 56 prime steers, their average weight being only 1,400 pounds. The next best sale was that of a load of 1,555-pound steers at $4 80.

The hog receipts were large for Saturday. Trading was quite animated on local account, with a fair demand for choice hogs to ship to eastern points, and the supply was largely sold, but prices were about 5c per 100 pounds lower. The best lots went for $3 90, and the bulk sold at $3 65@3 75 for packing and at $3 75@3 85 for shipping droves. Common hogs sold at $3 35@3 60, and pigs found buyers at $2 00@3 75. The best hogs sold 32½c lower than a week ago.

The sheep supply to-day was too small to make a market, and prices were pretty much nominal at $1 00@3 40 for native sheep, $1 85@3 15 for westerns, and $2 50@4 50 for lambs. Receipts of cattle, 1,500 head; calves, 30 head; hogs, 20,000 head; sheep, 1,500 head.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The receipts of cattle since last report were all consigned through with the exception of a few odd lots, and there was not enough doing to make a market.

Hogs—Receipts, 45 loads. Market slow. Yorkers, good to choice, $4 05@4 10; roughs, common to good, $3 00@3 50; pigs, common to fair, $3 75@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15 cars. Market about steady. Lambs, choice to extra selected, $3 75@4 00; culls and common, $2 00@3 00. Sheep, choice to prime export wethers, $3 50@3 75; fair to good mixed weights, $1 85@2 00; culls and common, $1 00@1 75.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Hogs slow at $3 25@3 85; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

Cattle steady at $2 50@4 60; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 800 head.

Sheep steady at $1 00@3 75; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 900 head. Lambs steady at $2 50@4 50.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Santos firm; good average Santos 14c; receipts, 26,000 bags; stock, 382,000 bags. Hamburg steady at ¼@½c decline; sales, 2,000 bags. Rio steady; No. 7 Rio 14c; exchange, 10¼d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 206,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 9,568 bags. New York stock to-day, 266,956 bags; United States stock, 352,669 bags; afloat for the United States, 220,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 572,669 bags, against 459,976 last year.

Coffee—Options opened quiet with prices unchanged to 10 points lower; ruled generally weak under heavy foreign selling, and increased crop estimates; closed steady at a net decline of 5@20 points; October, 15 30c; December, 14 80c. Spot Rio dull; No. 7, 16c. Mild quiet; cordova, 18¼@19c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3⅝c; refined quiet; standard A, 4⅝c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; cut loaf, 5⅜c; granulated, 4¾c.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sugar cane quiet, but steady; centrifugal Java, 13s; muscovado fair, refining 11s. Beet lower; October, 10s 9d; November, 10s 9d.

CHICAGO CHANGE.

Prospects of Heavy Receipts Caused Wheat to Decline—Coarse Grains and Provisions All Close at a Loss.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Prospects of big local receipts and another increase in the visible supply knocked another ⅜c off the price of December wheat to-day. May corn closed ¼c lower, May oats ¼c and provisions finished at declines.

Wheat opened higher to-day and sold ⅜c above the close yesterday, but soon turned heavy and declined ¾c, but recovered a fraction of the decline. The early strength was due to the steady firm cables and to the fact that there was no rain yet in the winter wheat belt, notwithstanding the predictions yesterday. For a time there was good covering, and not much for sale, the result being a temporarily strong market. But the strength soon started free selling not only of long stuff but for the short account as well. Armour, Baldwin-Farnum, Schwartz-Dupee, Gifford and Brosseau all sold heavily and started the price downward. The anticipation of a large increase in local stocks, a big addition to the visible supply and the heavy deliveries in the northwest, with some assertions that they were likely to keep up for 90 days at least, all contributed to the weak factors and finally carried the price off ⅝c from the opening. Trade was again very dull and confined largely to the local talent, with big operators apparently bearish and the scalping crowd inclined to follow. December sold at 60¾c early, sold off to 60⅛c, up to 60⅜c and then down to 60c, closing with that bid. Estimated receipts for Monday include 500 cars of wheat and this had much to do with the weakness as well as the estimate of over 2,000,000 bushels increase in the visible Monday.

Corn was weak and dull. The inquiry for cash corn was good, but the stiffness of lake freights rather hindered the shipping movement. Receipts were 333 cars, and 410 cars are estimated for Monday. In addition to the rail receipts today 15,000 bushels came in by canal. December, which sold at the opening for 27⅞c, closed at 27⅝c, and May from 29½c declined to 29¼c, and was offered at that at the close.

The session in oats was quiet. Toward the end a little better demand developed and sellers were very willing to let stuff out. The feeling was weaker. October sold at 17¾c and closed there; May ranged from 20⅝ to 20⅜c, closing with the latter price bid.

The hogs were no more numerous at the yards to-day than had been expected, but the week's run compared with that of the corresponding week of the year before numbered 201,272 to 153,024. The packing to date at Chicago is 2,789,000 head, and was 2,626,000 head for the corresponding time of the previous season. The demand from the south for meats is said to be almost nil, and the foreign trade is likewise reported to be light. January pork declined to $9.20 and closed at $9.22½, as against $9.37½ on the day before, and May dropped from $9.62½ to $9.52½ and closed at $9.55. Lard rested with a loss for the day of 5 cents in January and 2½c in May, and ribs are 7½c lower for both of these deliveries.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents, $3 00@3 50; winter straights, $2 85@3 20; spring patents, $3 15@3 50; spring straights, $2 65@2 90; bakers', $1 90@2 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 59@60⅛c; No. 3 spring wheat, 58@59½c; No. 2 red, 60@62⅞c; No. 2 corn, 30⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 30⅛c; No. 2 oats, 18c; No. 2 white, 19½@21¼c; No. 3 white, 18¾@19½c; No. 2 rye, 38½@39½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 26@41c; No. 4, 25@30c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93½@94c; prime timothy seed, $3 60; mess pork, per barrel, $8 25@8 37½; lard, per 100 lbs, $5 52½@5 55; short ribs sides (loose), $4 85@4 90; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides (boxed), 5⅜@5⅝c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 247,000 bushels; corn, 214,000 bushels; oats, 383,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 125,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 227,000 bushels; oats, 450,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 35,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and provisions, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles & Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
October	....	....	....	59
December	60¾	60¾	60	60
May	64¾	64¾	64	64
Corn—				
October	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
November	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
December	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
May	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
Oats—				
October	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
December	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
May	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
Pork—				
October	$ 8 20	$ 8 20	$ 8 20	$ 8 20
December	8 35	8 35	8 30	8 30
January	9 37	9 37	9 20	9 25
May	9 62	9 65	9 52	9 52
Lard—				
October	5 60	5 60	5 52	5 52
January	5 67	5 70	5 62	5 62
May	5 85	5 85	5 80	5 80
Short Ribs—				
October	4 90	4 90	4 82	4 85
January	4 75	4 75	4 67	4 67
May	4 92	4 95	4 87	4 87

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 331 cars, corn, 333 cars; oats, 246 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 508 cars; corn, 410 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 38,000 head; next week, 195,000 head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Flour—Receipts 31,100 barrels; exports, 2,400 barrels. Market quiet as is usual on Saturday; no pressure to sell, closed quiet; city mill patents, $4 20@4 45; Minnesota patents, $3 50@3 75; do. bakers', $2 80@3 10. Rye flour quiet; superfine, $2 50@2 75. Buckwheat flour quiet at $1 60@1 70. Buckwheat quiet at 43@45c. Rye steady; No. 2 western, 43c. Barley steady; western, 45@50. Barley malt steady; western, 53@63c. Wheat—Receipts, 188,700 bushels. Spot market dull; No. 2 red, 67⅝c; No. 1 hard, 69c. Options opened firm with light trading, turned easier and declined ¾c with local selling, closing easy at ⅛c decline; October closed, 66⅛c; December, 66¾@67½c; closed, 67c. Corn—Receipts, 86,800 bushels; exports, 8,500 bushels. Spot market firm; No. 2, 38⅝c. Option market opened firm and fairly active, but later eased off, closing quiet; October, 37⅞c; December, 35½@35¾c, closed, 35½c. Oats—Receipts, 98,400 bushels; exports, 22,000 bushels spot. Spot dull and lower; No. 2 oats, 32½c. Options inactive and featureless throughout; closing weak; October closed, 23⅝c; December closed, 23¾c. Hay steady; shipping, 70@75c; good to choice, 90@95c. Hops quiet; state common to choice, $3 00@7 00. Hides quiet. Leather quiet. Wool quiet; pulled, 19@22c. Beef quiet; family, 10.00@12.00c; beef hams, 15.00@17.00c; city extra, India mess, 16.00@17.50c. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 6⅝@7⅛c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Lard dull; western steam closed at $5 97½ asked; October, $5 97½ nominal; refined nominal. Pork dull; new mess; $10 00@10 25; short clear, $11 50@13 25. Tallow quiet; city, 4 5-16c. Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅞@6⅛c; Japan, 3⅝@3⅞c. Molasses steady; good to choice, 12¾c. Cottonseed oil dull; no pressure to sell; prime crude, 24c; prime summer yellow, 28c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 43s; short ribs, 28 pounds, 35s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 pounds, 32s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 pounds, 30s; short clear backs, light, 18 pounds, 32s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 pounds, 28s 9d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 38s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 pounds, 33s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 45s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 57s 6d; do. medium, 51s 3d. Lard dull; prime western, 28s 6d; refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese firm; demand good; finest American white, 39s; finest American colored, 39s; South American, 34s. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 60s. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 6⅛d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £1 15s.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easy; spot and month, 65¼@65½c; December, 67@67¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 62¼@62½c; receipts, 11,203 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 66@66½c; on grade, 63½@66¼c. Corn steady; spot, 37¾@37⅞c; month, 34¼c; southern white corn, 36@37c; yellow, 37½@38½c. Oats steady, but inclined to lower prices; No. 2 white western, 26½@27c; mixed, 22@23½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 44@45c, nearby; western, 47@48c. Hay firm; choice timothy, $15 00@15 50.

TOLEDO, Oct. 19.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 cash October, 66¾c; December, 67⅞c. Corn dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye dull; No. 2 cash, 43c. Cloverseed inactive and firm; prime cash, October, $4 25.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, 57¾c; No. 1 northern, 60c; December, 59¼c. Corn more active; No. 3, 30¼c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 do., 19¼@21c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 40c. Barley steady; No. 2, 41c; sample, 22@41c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—Wheat lower; October and December, 55c. On track—No. 1 hard, 56¼c; No. 1 northern, 55c; No. 2 northern, 53½c. Flour—First patents, $3 15@3 30; second patents, $2 95@3 10; export bakers, $2 05@2 40; red-dog, per ton, $13 50.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Flour in fair demand; barely steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 67c; receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Wheat lower; No. 1 white, 66c; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 3 red, 62¼c; December, 66¼c. Corn—No. 2, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 20½c. Rye—No. 2, 42½c.

THE WEEK IN OIL.

Waverly and Doddridge County Attracting All the Attention.

During the past week the principal events in the oil fields have been in Waverly and Doddridge county. The former development is almost entirely in the shallow sands of what is known as the cross belt, but there are important wells in progress in the deep sand territory which produces from the Berea grit. The gushers that have come in during the week have attracted nearly all the oil men of Pittsburg to the field. Doddridge county is not so well developed yet, and the fact that Murphy & Jennings seem to have the whole pool makes the results of less interest to the oil fraternity. Deist & Freiden have dropped completely out of the race, although a good well is struck occasionally at the former place. They do not last long, however, and a general exodus of operators has taken place.

Locally there have been no developments. The Neville island territory has not been thoroughly tested yet, but this week should show about what it is good for. The Douds well, on the Economy tract, was a surprise, but its production is not known yet.

In Butler county there is some work in progress, but no big results have been realized. The production of the Kaylor pool has fallen off to 264 barrels a day.

At Zelienople the Teets No. 2 is a duster. The Mickley oil company's No. 2 Lutz is making about five barrels a day. The rig of the Enterprise oil company's No. 3 was burned by a pumper going into it with a lighted lantern.

At Cooperstown the Phillips No. 9 is dry. Schaffner & Co. have started No. 3 Miller.

The Oil Market.

The local oil market ranged as follows: Opening, $1 23; highest, $1 23; lowest, $1 23; closing, $1 23. Credit balances, $1 25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Petroleum easier; Pennsylvania oil, sales none; November options, sales none; closed offered at $1 24. Lima oil, sales none.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Refined petroleum, 7½d.

OIL CITY, Oct. 19.—Oil opened, highest, lowest and closed at $1 23; sales, 3,000 barrels; shipments, 104,632 barrels; runs, 91,069 barrels.

Real Estate.

Delavan & Co. have closed the following mortgages, viz: One for $2,250, upon frame dwelling house, property on Mayflower street, East End; one for $600, upon property on Republic street, Duquesne Heights; one for $600, upon property situate on McNaugher avenue, Allegheny city; all for three years at 6 per cent.

Reed B. Coyle & Co. sold for the Prospect land company lot No. 23, in the Prospect place plan of lots, Twenty-second ward, city, fronting 59 feet on Denniston avenue by 130 feet deep, for $1,500; also placed a mortgage for $6,500 for three years at 6 per cent on Tenth ward, Allegheny, residence property.

Turpentine.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s 1½d.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, $1 65@1 70. Turpentine quiet at 28½@28¾c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—Rosin firm at $1 20. Turpentine firm at 25¼c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 19.—Rosin firm; strained, $1 20; good, $1 25. Spirits steady at 25¼@25¾c. Tar firm at $1 20. Turpentine steady; hard, $1 10; soft, $1 50; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—Spirits firm at 25¾c; sales, 1,395 barrels. Rosin firm.

DISAPPOINTED CALIFORNIA.

Events Have Not Brought the State Up to Expectations.

To commemorate the thirty-first anniversary of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, pastor of the First Unitarian church, delivered an address to his congregation yesterday morning that was rather more of a retrospective and historical lecture than an orthodox Unitarian sermon. It was enjoyed none the less for this fact, however, says the San Francisco "Call," nor were the moral lessons it bore any the less appreciated by the exceptionally large audience.

After pointing to the mineral and agricultural development of California, Dr. Stebbins said:

"I think that a dispassionate, judicial, historic mind, if you please, will confess that the growth of California has been a disappointment; it has not been as great as we expected, certainly not as great as we hoped. Indeed, I think this may be said of the whole western coast, though the causes are not the same as with us here. Twenty-five years ago men who were as sober as the rest of us prophesied that there would be 5,000,000 people around this bay in a quarter of a century. After the opening of the first transcontinental railroad it was said that there was much land, including climate, worth $100 an acre for production as there was in the republic. And 20 years ago it was thought that this city was destined to be the richest in the world. So we imagined and so we talked.

"There are encouraging signs of increasing industry and economy, though we still affect to despise a cent, while the treasury of the United States can count it and keep it. Let us remember, when we see, in prophetic vision, the noble future before us, that no people on earth are industrially or commercially great who have not abundant room in their pockets for a cent, and time enough to count it before they let it go. Laugh at it, ye throng of fools; turn from it, ye hosts of beggars; economy is to prosperity and honor what virtue is to the soul. It may have a rough exterior, it may not be in the latest fashion but the woodsman who lays his ax at the root of a fire-scorched tree often finds that it is sound at the heart."

Australian Sheep.

Sheep farming is an industry of great importance in Australia. In Victoria alone there is pasturage for something like 25,000,000 sheep.

IT MAY RESULT IN FIGHTING.

ENGLAND IS SENDING MAXIM GUNS FOR USE ON THE VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.

WILL MAKE A MILITARY ROAD.

THIS TO RUN DIRECTLY THROUGH THE CONCESSION MADE TO AMERICANS.

CANNONS FOR THE OTHER SIDE

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Charles Cameron R. Lees, governor of British Guiana, has been summoned to London to confer with Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, upon Venezuelan affairs.

The "St. James Gazette" this afternoon made some highly important and sensational statements regarding Venezuela, which seem to show that the dispute between that republic and Great Britain has assumed a very grave aspect. It says that since the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain assumed office as secretary of state for the colonies he has paid close personal attention to the question of the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that he has taken the initiatory in directing in part the administration of the affairs of the British colony of Guiana, adjoining Venezuela. Mr. Chamberlain's hand, it appears, has been felt in the local executive council, and the "St. James Gazette" adds:

"We are now enabled to give the tenor of a remakable dispatch in which is outlined the imperial policy toward the colonies. The document is of much importance, inasmuch as it was followed by cabled instructions from Mr. Chamberlain to the governor of British Guiana, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C., M. G., to obtain without delay a vote for the provision of two Maxim guns, one of which is to be stationed at Uruan, or elsewhere along the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross.

Will Hold It by Force.

"The mere fact that Mr. Chamberlain cabled instructions for the defense of the frontier in this manner is positive proof that the imperial government will not tolerate a repetition of the Uruan incident, and that it intends to hold the frontier within the Schomburg line by force, if necessary.

"In this dispatch Mr. Chamberlain advocates especially the fostering of gold mining, and urges the cutting of a road from the Upper Barima river to Cuyuni, pointing out its importance from a military point of view, as it would enable the government to keep more closely in touch with the frontier and repel attempts at Venezuelan aggression, adding that, in view of the possibly early and rapid expansion of gold mining, it will be necessary to provide adequately for the protection of the northwest district, and recommending an increase in the number of military and police, as well as the erection of barracks on the frontier."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the British embassy there was much interest evinced in the action of Minister Chamberlain on the Venezuela boundary question as announced by the "St. James Gazette." The embassy was without official advices, however, and it was thought that any steps on this and other South and Central American questions would be taken in London, executed at the point affected and not communicated to the British diplomatic representatives in the United States. It has been evident to diplomats here for some time that the British foreign office views all these questions as issues between Great Britain and the parties immediately involved, and does not recognize the United States as a factor in the question.

Chamberlain's Personality.

In diplomatic circles the personality of Mr. Chamberlain is being discussed in connection with his order. When he was in Washington as a member of the fisheries committee all his utterances were extremely cordial to the United States, and he used the expression, "Blood is thicker than water," as applying to the blood relation between Englishmen and Americans. At that time he met Miss Endicott, daughter of the secretary of war in Mr. Cleveland's first cabinet, and married her. Thus, in word and action, he was regarded as typifying the broadest British sentiment toward the United States. For this reason there is surprise that he should be the first to urge Maxim guns for the Venezuela boundary.

Those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Chamberlain say that his letter to Sir Charles Lees is indicative of the determined attitude he will adopt in all questions of colonial policy. He is regarded as a radical in action, as he is in politics.

Among leading diplomats it is considered as settled that the British government will insist that any arbitration will in any circumstances embrace the tract on the British Guiana side of the Schomburg line. The Uruan incident mentioned in the cables has been pending for months. The chief of police of British Guiana and several of his officers were arrested by Venezuelan soldiers while on the disputed border tract. The British officials were few in number, and could make no resistance to being taken to a Venezuelan town and held as prisoners. They were quickly released, however, on the filing of protests. But the British chief of police claimed that he had been improperly treated while under arrest, and he proceeded in person to London to lay the matter before the colonial office. Since then no action has been taken, and it is probable the action of the colonial minister is made with a view to preventing a repetition of the border arrests.

Presents Grave Conditions.

"This presents very grave conditions," said Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, as he read with deep interest the cable from London giving the orders of British Minister Chamberlain as to the military armament of the British Guiana frontier. He pointed out that there was a warlike sound to the publication in marked contrast with the satisfactory tone of the London "Times" yesterday.

The minister would not discuss the diplomatic phases involved, but he explained the location of the points mentioned in the cable, showing the significance and importance of Chamberlain's action. Uruan, mentioned as the point to be fortified, the minister said, is on a river of that name. On one side of the river is a British post, and on the other side a Venezuelan post. Last spring the British crossed the river, entered the territory near the Venezuelan post and raised the British flag. The Venezuelan soldiers thereupon arrested the British force and lowered the British flag. They then crossed the river to the side claimed by the British, and, it was asserted, committed some depredations on a house in the British post. The British force under arrest was soon released, and thereafter Venezuela paid for the damage done the house. It has been supposed that the incident was ended, but the Chamberlain letter to Sir Charles Lees indicates that Uruan is to be the point to be fortified against further intrusion.

Minister Andrade consulted a late map as to the locality of a new road which Mr. Chamberlain advised as useful for military purposes. This is to run from the Barima river to Cuyuni. Barima is one of the most northerly points of Venezuela, and is embraced within the concession recently granted by Venezuela to a United States syndicate. The proposed road would have to cross this American concession, north and south, almost in the middle. Cuyuni is far in the south, near the two opposing posts at Uruan. All of these places are outside of the Schomburg line, and in the territory which it is understood Great Britain will not consent to arbitrate.

Venezuela Getting Guns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—That the Venezuelan question is approaching an acute stage, with possibilities of resistance by the South American government to British aggression, was signified by disclosures made in New York to-day on the best authority. The government of Venezuela is providing itself with modern armament, and among other supplies has ordered 10 improved Maxim guns from the British firm which manufactures them. The order was placed through a New York firm, and the English house, it is supposed, does not know the destination of the goods.

At the same time the syndicate of United States capitalists which has secured concessions on the Venezuelan gold lands, claimed by Great Britain, is preparing to send a large force of prospectors, miners and workmen into the field. William H. Safford, counsel for the Orinoco company, the American syndicate, said to-day:

"The company will send prospectors along the line of the Imataca mountains, whose foothills are reported to be rich with gold mines. That territory is in the company's concessions, but now, that there is a prospect of gold there, Great Britain claims it.

"Great Britain refers to the Schomburg line, but the fact is she has gone beyond that. This line is purely imaginary. Sir Robert Schomburg visited Venezuela in 1840, and, starting at Point Bariema, merely drew a line southward on the map. The Venezuelan government has conclusive evidence that he made no survey. In 1885 rich gold fields, now yielding $4,000,000 a year, were discovered 50 or 60 miles west of the Schomburg line. Great Britain promptly stepped in and claimed that territory. The Orinoco company claims those gold fields as being in its concession, and proposes to stand up for its perfectly clear title to them."

POSITION OF THE POPE.

Believed That He Is Entirely Opposed to Congress of Religions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Among high ecclesiastics here it is felt that the pope's letter to American archbishops urging non-participation by Catholics in "promiscuous religious congresses" opens up a question of more importance than the sectarian school question, the Cahensley movement, or the other issues which have been presented of recent years. It is said that the pope's opposition to religious congresses does not affect the Catholic church alone, but has a bearing on the entire movement toward Christian unity, which began in England and has spread through this country. The purpose of this movement was to harmonize and unify all divergent sects on non-essentials, bringing them together on the one essential tenet of Christianity.

There has been division of opinion as to whether the Catholic church could enter into this plan of unity. An eminent Catholic preached a series of sermons in Washington, showing that there was but one plan of unity possible, and that was the return of all sects to the Catholic church. Other Catholics have taken a more liberal view, and this broader sentiment found expression in the attendance of Cardinal Gibbons at the congress of religions at Chicago. At that time Mgr. Satolli was in Chicago, but took no part in the congress. The cardinal's paper and subsequent magazine articles showing the common grounds on which all sects might stand attracted much attention.

The language of the pope's letter is said to leave no room for doubt as to the position of Rome on the holding of congresses, or the broader question of church unity, as the following direct statement makes clear:

"But although those promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that Catholics should hold their conventions separately."

It is said that this statement is so direct as not to be open to interpretation, and doubt is expressed as to the very liberal interpretation placed by Archbishop Ireland on such a clear statement from the pope. It is believed also that if there is any misunderstanding or broad interpretation given to the pope's language he will speedily issue a second letter, as he did when the Knights of Pythias letter was liberally construed, leaving no doubt as to his position on promiscuous congresses.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Two of the Carrs Killed, One Dying and Another Badly Hurt.

DAVIS, W. Va., Oct. 20.—The particulars have reached here of a fatal accident on Shaffer's mountain in Randolph county. Marion H. Carr, accompanied by his wife and two sons, went into the mountain in search of ginseng, building a camp at night which they covered with slabs. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning a big maple tree 20 feet above the camp fell on the cabin. Mrs. Carr and her son George were killed instantly. The other son, Jesse, was fatally injured and the father was badly hurt. A fire in the cabin ignited some brush and the bodies would have been roasted but for the presence of mind of Marion Carr, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, adding painful burns to his other injuries.

New Castle People Alarmed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—The people of New Castle are thoroughly aroused by their danger from the firebug, and vigorous measures are being taken to capture the incendiary. Last night's disastrous fire, by which at least $2,000 worth of property, including five valuable horses, was destroyed, has thoroughly alarmed the citizens. There is a clue to the mysterious individual who is committing the crimes, and it is more than probable the party, if caught, would be summarily dealt with.

Rosebery Denounces the Lords.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord Rosebery, the ex-premier, in a speech delivered to-day at the opening of the new Liberal club at Scarborough, said that to his mind the primary obstacle to all reform and the greatest danger to the stability of the state lay in the present constitution of the house of lords, and if the nation had realized that fact the result of the recent general election would have been very different.

The Great Potato Yield.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 20.—There has been an enormous yield of potatoes this year in all portions of this county, and in many places the tubers cannot be sold at a price that will pay for picking and hauling. P. W. McClelland, of Wallaceville, planted 13 pounds of seed potatoes this spring and harvested 12 bushels. The aggregate weight of three of the largest potatoes was seven pounds.

Troubles of a Postoffice.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 20.—A few years ago the postoffice at Market, Doddridge county, was washed away in a freshet. It was rebuilt, and a year ago destroyed by fire. Then the postoffice was discontinued for several months. Friday night the building was entered by burglars, who carried off several registered letters, and merchandise and money to the value of about $100.

If you are weak and worn out, or have that tired feeling Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite. Hood's makes pure blood.

For a dinner pill and general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

SHERMAN TELLS SOME SECRETS.

AUTOBIOGRAHPY OF THE OHIO SENATOR CONTAINS MIGHTY INTERESTING READING.

WAS BETRAYED BY GARFIELD.

Corrupt Deal by Which General Harrison Was Nominated.

ESTIMATE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The intrigues, the jealousies and the traitorous knife-thrusts of the last half century of American statecraft are revealed in the fierce light of stern criticism in "John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," just published in this city. The fear that the venerable senator would reveal secrets long kept from the public in his forthcoming work has been to an extent realized. Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Arthur, Harrison and other Republican leaders are spoken of with unstinted praise for their high personal worth or statesmanship, but each is in guarded and covert language shown in the less commendable light of scheming politicians. The criticism is almost invariably implied rather than direct, but it stands out clearly in the work as a whole.

The Associated Press is enabled to present to-day for the first time a resume of Mr. Sherman's autobiography. As anticipated, the feature of the book is its extreme frankness, the style in which Mr. Sherman has expressed himself showing the statesman rather than the professional bookmaker. The book is very evidently intended by the author as an exposition of the financial policy of the Republican party, which to a great extent is his own.

Garfield Abandoned Him.

Owing to the close associations of Mr. Sherman and James A. Garfield, the criticism of the nomination of the latter for president of the United States is perhaps one of the most striking features of the book. The author, while carefully avoiding a direct charge of treachery on the part of the ex-president, very significantly makes it plain that Mr. Garfield was nominated at a convention to which he had gone as the trusted leader of the Sherman forces. After showing by the publication of private letters that Mr. Garfield was his political protege, Mr. Sherman gives in detail the history of the national convention of 1880. Following the account of his own struggle for the nomination, he says:

"In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterward I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain, and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates, and tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention the nomination of Garfield had been agreed upon."

The sting felt by Garfield's defection in 1880 is shown by a sentiment expressed during the discussion of the national convention of 1892, where the senator remarks: "From later developments I became satisfied that Harrison could not be elected; that Platt and a powerful New York influence would defeat him if nominated. I therefore preferred the nomination of a new man, such as William McKinley, but he had committed himself to Harrison, and, according to my code of honor, could not accept a nomination even if tendered him."

When it was remembered that Blaine was also a candidate for the presidency before the convention that nominated Garfield, the significance of the following explanation on the part of Senator Sherman of why he was not reappointed by President Garfield as secretary of the treasury is readily understood:

Blaine's Suggestion.

"In the latter part of November, 1880, General Garfield came to Washington and called upon Mr. Blaine, who, it was understood, was to be secretary of state. Garfield came to my house shortly afterward from Blaine's, and informed me that he had tendered that office to Blaine, and that it was accepted. He said that Blaine thought it would not be politic to continue me as secretary of the treasury, as it would be regarded as an unfriendly discrimination by other members of Hayes's cabinet. I promptly replied that I agreed with the opinion of Blaine, and was a candidate for the senate."

Again the author reverts to the Chicago convention in discussing the character of President Garfield. Of his personality and eloquence he speaks in the highest terms. His will power, he says, was not up to his personal magnetism. He adds that his opinion changed easily. In this connection he says: "When I propsed to him to be a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, he no doubt meant in good faith to support my nomination."

Something of the political scheming that again resulted in the defeat of the Ohio statesman in the national convention of 1888 and brought about the nomination of ex-President Harrison can easily be read between the lines in that part of the work devoted to this struggle. In discussing the result, Mr. Sherman says that he became satisfied that one delegate from New York controlled the entire delegation from that state, and between Saturday night, when the nomination seemed certain to go to Sherman, and Monday morning, when the tide turned in favor of Harrison, a corrupt bargain was made in the interests of the latter, which secured him the support of New York and gave him the nomination. Continuing, the author states in fairness to the ex-president: "It is to the credit of General Harrison to say that if the reputed bargain was made it was without his consent at the time."

His Opinion of Harrison.

On the eve of another national campaign in which ex-President Harrison is expected to figure prominently, Mr. Sherman does not hesitate to state that in 1892 he did not consider Harrison a strong candidate. To his cold and abrupt manner he attributes his unpopularity at that time.

Of Grant's administration Mr. Sherman says it was a period of scandal and slander. Perhaps the severest criticism of General Grant's statesmanship is found in the following extract from Mr. Sherman's work:

"During the entire period of Grant's administration I was chairman of the committee on finance of the senate, and had to act upon all questions of taxation, debt, banking or finance, and had occasion to talk with the president upon such measures, but he rarely expressed any opinion or took any interest in them."

At the age of 72 years Senator Sherman recalls the attempt to remove Chester A. Arthur from the collectorship of the port of New York with much feeling. The correspondence bearing on the controversy, never before published, is given in full, and Mr. Sherman's part as secretary of the treasury is stated in detail. Arthur is shown up in an unenviable light, and the attitude of Roscoe Conkling toward the president is sarcastically commented upon. The former's nomination as vice president, the Ohio statesman says, was the whim of Conkling to annoy President Hayes.

Of President Hayes, Mr. Sherman speaks in the highest praise. The following interesting incident is related: "When near the close of his term he (Hayes) gave the usual dinner to the outgoing and the incoming cabinets. It was purely an official dinner, but Hayes said that there were two gentlemen present who were not in office. We looked around to see who the unhappy two were and found they were Garfield and myself. Garfield had not yet become president, and I had resigned as secretary the day before. This happened to be the only day that I was not in public office since March 4, 1855."

His Own Boyhood Days.

Sherman speaks modestly of his boyhood days, of his family and of his first appearance in public life. Many of his important public addresses during the slavery agitation and during the political campaigns in which he took part are embodied in the book. His account of the civil war and his association with Abraham Lincoln is full of interest.

In writing about himself Mr. Sherman is candid to the point of self-criticism. For instance, he states that at the age of 19 years he got into bad company, and was on several occasions conscious of being intoxicated. In relating the incident which influenced his whole life in this respect he says:

"On one occasion, the fall of 1830, I went home very sick from drinking. My mother received me with much surprise and sorrow, but neither complained nor scolded, and with the utmost kindness put me to bed and watched over and cared for me. I was not enough stupefied to be unconscious of my degradation, and her affection, and then and there resolved never to be in such condition again."

Of his wealth, and the various personal and political attacks that have been made upon him, he makes this statement, after giving his reply to an accusation on that score made years ago:

"I have often since been accused of the crime of 'being rich,' but as nearly all my possessions are visible to the naked eye, and their history and acquisition are known to so many, I think I am not required to prove that I have not made them as the result of legislation or my holding of public trusts."

A Criticism of Johnson.

As showing the stinging criticism of which he is capable, the following statement made by Mr. Sherman at the time the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson were instituted, is of interest. He said of Mr. Johnson:

"The truth is, he is a slave to his passions and resentments. No man can confide in him. I regard him as a foolish and stubborn man, doing even right things in a wrong way, and in a position where the evil that he does is immensely increased by his manner of doing it."

The views of Mr. Sherman on the financial question are so well known that it is not necessary to repeat them. It is sufficient to say that he is consistent. All of the legislation on this subject during the last half century is carefully recited and analyzed. The details concerning the passage of the act of 1873 are fully recorded. In 1876 Mr. Sherman prepared and delivered a speech on the repeal of the resumption act of 1875, which he says is the best presentation he has ever been able to offer in support of the financial policy of the government, and especially in support of the resumption of specie payments. These extracts from the addresses are quoted as indicating Mr. Sherman's theory of money:

What Money Should Be.

"All intelligent men agree that every great commercial nation must have both a metallic currency and a paper currency; the one as the standard of value by which all things are measured, which daily measures your bonds and notes as it measures wheat, cotton and land; and also a paper, or credit currency, which, from its convenience of handling or transfer, must be the medium of exchanges in the great body of the business of life."

"I am one of those who believe that a United States note, issued directly by the government, and convertible on demand into gold coin, or a government bond equal in value to gold, is the best currency we can adopt; that it is to be the currency of the future, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain as well; and, that such a currency might properly continue to be a legal tender, except when coin is specifically stipulated for."

Another extract from the utterances of the author defines in a word his position on the silver question. After relating his axioms of sound finance, he concludes, "So, that for all practical purposes, we may regard gold as the only true standard, the true money of the world, by which the value of all property, of all productions, of all credits, and of every medium of exchange, and especially of all paper money, is tested."

Student Government.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Last Tuesday evening a crowd of freshmen hazed another freshman. A member of the faculty reported the matter and six students were suspended for periods ranging from six months to total expulsion. At a mass-meeting here this evening it was decided to institute a form of student government. A committee of three seniors and one man from each of the lower classes was elected to co-operate with the faculty.

LEFT HIM TO SUFFER.

Little Brothers of a Boy Did Not Tell of His Injury.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—Yesterday afternoon Elmer Reynolds, the 14-year-old son of a farmer residing a few miles east of here, started to the woods accompanied by his two younger brothers, to hunt chestnuts. He climbed a tree, and when near the top a limb broke and he fell. About 25 feet from the ground he lodged in the crotch of two great limbs and stuck fast. He was badly injured, and could do nothing to release himself. His brothers were too little to render him any assistance, so ran home, but getting an impression that if they would tell of Elmer's mishap they would be held accountable for it, and get "licked," they said nothing.

The boys had not been seen going away together, so were not questioned, and when the lad did not show up at supper time, the parents concluded that he was at some of the neighbors. All this time poor Elmer was stuck fast in the crotch of the tree. When it became dark the parents grew uneasy at his continued absence, and finally the brothers told where Elmer was. Mr. Reynolds, with several of his near neighbors, hurried to the place and found the boy still sticking in the tree. He was unconscious, having fainted with pain, fright and exposure.

Ropes and ladders had to be procured, and finally the boy was released from his dangerous position. He was carried home and a physician summoned. It was found that one hip-bone was dislocated, and the exposure and fright has brought on an attack of fever. All last night he was delirious, and his cries to those about him to save him from falling, are pitiful in the extreme. The doctor says he may not recover.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

A substitute only imitates the original.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

HE SOLICITED A SMALL BRIBE.

AN OHIO REPUBLICAIN MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE WANTED TO SELL HIS VOTE.

OFFERED IT TO DEMOCRATS.

He Confessed His Wrong Doing and Resigned His Candidacy.

HIS PLACE WAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

COLUMBUS., Oct. 19.—The Democratic state executive committee published this morning a letter purporting to be from C. W. Heoffer, Republican member of the present legislature, and candidate for re-election, addressed to the committee, in which he offers to support Senator Brice in his canvass for return to the senate in consideration of financial support in his campaign for representative from Darke county. The letter is as follows:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17, 1895.

To the Democratic State Executive and Central Committee of Ohio:

Gentlemen—On account of personal reasons, known to myself and immediate friends, I cannot consistently nor will I support Hon. J. B. Foraker for United States senator in the event of a Republican legislature being elected this fall. On the contrary, I hereby pledge upon my honor, in the event of my election, to vote for any candidate your bodies may indicate, whether he be Senator C. S. Brice or another, provided that I am remunerated to the extent of $1,500 for the purpose of making my campaign and bringing about this result.

(Signed) C. W. HEOFFER.

The following in the way of an attest is attached to the letter:

"I hereby certify that I know the above to be the signature of C. W. Heoffer.

(Signed) "CONRAD KIPP."

Mr. Heoffer is a preacher, and several days ago a man named R. C. Fuller, representing himself to be a bible agent, came to this city and registered at the Neil house. Fuller came here from Greenville, O., where he had become intimate with Rev. C. W. Heoffer, Republican candidate for re-election to the legislature. Fuller was here several days before he laid his proposition before Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state committee, and Bernard Layton, who is an accredited representative of Senator Brice. He went back to Greenville, and on Thursday returned to this city, accompanied by Mr. Heoffer.

The proposition, it is said, was eventually submitted, and Fuller left the room, but came back in a couple of hours. Mr. Layton refused to return the document. He also refused to pay over the $1,500 demanded, and summarily dismissed Fuller in spite of his plea that he was sent by Mr. Heoffer to get either the $1,500 or the letter. Heoffer left for his home in Greenville, where he said he had to preach a funeral sermon yesterday, but Fuller remained until yesterday afternoon. When asked why Heoffer had not gone to the Republican committee if he wanted money, he said that he had, and had received only $285.

Conrad Kipp, who attests the signature of Heoffer, is a prominent business man at Greenville, and highly respected.

The Heoffer-Fuller proposition, properly attested, has been photographed, and will be published in the Democratic papers of the state in fac-simile.

At the Republican meeting to-night, at which ex-Governor Foraker, General Asa Bushnell and General A. W. Jones spoke, Mr. Foraker referred in his speech to the Heoffer letter. Mr. Foraker said the letter might be genuine or it might be a fraud; he was of the belief that it was a forgery. If Mr. Heoffer was innocent, he would be vindicated; if guilty, he would be kicked out of decent society. If Heoffer was guilty it was simply the case of a weak man yielding to boodle in politics.

The Republican state executive committee is thoroughly investigating Mr. Heoffer's case, and has nothing yet to give out in regard to it.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 19.—Representative C. W. Heoffer, a prominent minister, to-day acknowledged writing a letter soliciting a bribe of $1,500 for his vote for senator. Mr. Heoffer has been prominently connected in the ministry of the Christian church for 25 years, and was a leading member of the last legislature. On seeing the fac simile copy of his letter to the Democratic committee in the papers to-day he confessed, and immediately sent to the Republican county committee a letter of withdrawal.

The county executive committee acted promptly in naming a man to take the place of Mr. Heoffer. They chose Jacob Bown, a highly respected farmer. The opinion is freely expressed that Heoffer's treachery was not without reward; that he was induced for a consideration to write and deliver the letter, being willing, for the money he received, to allow the other party the advantage of the public use of his letter. The letter was written on a senate letter head.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Exposures of Republican Machines Which Rule the State.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Chairman Robert C. Wright, of the Democratic state committee, felt to-day that it was time for him to use some plain language on the present aspect of the state campaign. He said:

"The struggle for control of the Republican state convention developed the fact that the Republican party was controlled by three great machines; one in Philadelphia, consisting of a combine of a few individuals, who, without personal merit or anything to commend them to public confidence, are in absolute control of the entire machinery of the city government, enriching themselves by contracts, dictating appointments, absolutely dominating every department of municipal government, controlling the police and all the other departments of the city, and using them not only as machines to control elections, but also as a source of revenue for political purposes and the support of professional politicians.

"In Pittsburg there is another machine just as powerful in its own field, just as selfish in all its purposes and aims, and, as recently disclosed, not only resorting to all the means in vogue in Philadelphia, but using the public funds as personal perquisites for the enrichment of the henchmen of the machine placed in office by it. This feature of the domination in Pittsburg was only a repetition of the disgraceful condition of affairs disclosed in Philadelphia a few years ago.

"A third machine, of far greater proportions, dominates the remainder of the state. County organizations are its obedient servants, and it now appears, if the statements of leading Republican journals are to be believed, that the funds of the state are scattered at its dictation among favored banks, and held by personal friends of the Republican state machine, while appropriations are held and delayed to the inconvenience and damage of public and charitable institutions.

"The Republican machine in one great city is charged by the other machine with being absolutely corrupt, and is to be investigated by a Republican senatorial committee. In the machine at Pittsburg absolute public robbery has been exposed, and some of its members are standing on the verge of the penitentiary. In the third machine a state treasurer is openly charged by leading Republican newspapers with using the public funds to the detriment of public interests.

"In this condition of affairs the Democratic party ought to be successful in this campaign. It will be if the people of the state have any regard for its reputation and its interests."

THE OLDEST BOOTBLACK.

Nelson Gates Lives at Bedford and Is in His One Hundredth Year.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BEDFORD, PA., Oct. 20.—There is hardly any doubt that the oldest bootblack in the United States resides in Bedford. His name is Nelson Gates, and he was 99 years old in June, and judging from his present state of health he is good for several years yet. He is a familiar figure around the court house, where he picks up a very comfortable living for a large family by shining shoes and doing odd jobs in the different offices.

Nelson's father was a preacher, one of the "old school" of colored ministers, who spoke from inspiration. Having called his flock together, Nelson, Sr., would have someone read a text to him, for he could neither read nor write, and he would then expound most eloquently, so it is said, for two solid hours, never wandering from his text, and repeating it at the close of his sermon—whether it was one line or 20. Nelson, Jr., is not a preacher, and never was one; but he is a devout church member and a true Christian. But this strange state of acting under inspiration seems to have descended from father to son.

Some years ago, in early summer, sitting in the twilight in front of his home, old Nelson passed into a semi-conscious state, not sleep exactly, for he was apparently wide awake, but his eyes were riveted on some bright spot just above the horizon. The atmosphere was delightfully intoxicating, music seemed to issue from everywhere, and old Nelson thought he was leaving forever the land of toil and misery. Suddenly the very air seemed to take on a form, then another, and finally a group of angels appeared and chanted a melody so sweet, so heavenly that the good old negro was sure he was entering the pearly gates.

But Nelson was mistaken; the music became more distant, the angelic forms gradually faded away, and Nelson found himself in front of his old cabin, with the dark shadows falling thickly around him. The old negro remembers the song and can sing it, but is unable to recite it. He has a rich, deep bass voice, and it is indeed an inspiring scene when, seated on his little stool, he sings the song the angels sang to him many years ago. The song tells of the glories of heaven and the many rewards for the patient and penitent sufferer here below.

FORAKER IS SORRY.

Thinks the Book Should Not Have Been Published Now.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19.—Ex-Governor Foraker, being asked what he knew or thought about Senator Sherman's new book, replied:

"I have not seen the book; I do not know anything about its contents, but if, as stated in the newspapers, it criticises prominent Republicans, I am sorry the proofsheets could not have been withheld until after the election."

The Wreck Nobody's Fault.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 20.—The coroner's jury in the case of the three men killed in the wreck of the water train on the Hollidaysburg branch railroad last Wednesday to-day rendered a verdict that the wreck was caused by a misapprehension on the part of Engineer Blackburn, who thought he had seen the passenger train pass him, and so informed his conductor. This mistake, it was found, was because of the dense fog, and the jury declared that neither Blackburn nor any of the trainmen were deserving of censure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Harry T. Stewart	McKeesport
Florence M. B. Kern	McKeesport
W. W. Giffen	Allegheny
Lide Mitchell Boardman	Allegheny
George L. Browning	Shousetown
Mary L. Clow	Shousetown
Anthony J. McGinnis	Pittsburg
Mary A. Hughes	Pittsburg
Charles V. Hare	Easton, W. Va.
Ella Linn	Eldora, W. Va.
Thomas Mawhinney	Allegheny
Rose Christina Moore	Allegheny
Harrison D. Mackall	Georgetown
Harriet C. Black	Columbiana co., O.
Charles Klein	Allegheny
Sophia Mohr	Ross township
James Henry Welch	Pittsburg
Julia Elma Beach	Pittsburg
Joseph Reese	Pittsburg
Phoebe Elizabeth Guest	Baldwin twp.
Harry O. Sackett	Sewickley
Cora Palmer	Sewickley
Cornelius McMunigle	Braddock
Maggie Cannon	Edgewood
Daniel Sullivan	Allegheny
Julia Kelly	Pittsburg
Dennis Crowley	Allegheny
Catharine McCarthy	Allegheny
Frederick A. Gloekler	Pittsburg
Catherine G. Kramer	Pittsburg
John F. Weaver	Freeport
Helena Francis Heinle	Natrona
Charley E. Beck	Westmoreland co.
Fannie E. Simpson	Westmoreland co.
William McGuire	Pittsburg
Sarah Dunn	Pittsburg
George Friess	Allegheny
Louisa Duncan	Allegheny
Robert Hamilton	Allegheny
Jeanette Witherspoon	Allegheny
Wilhelm Lang	Braddock
Annie Rekinger	Pittsburg
Frank Lawyer	Ashtabula, O.
Anna Wakefield	New Kensington
Thomas Beatty	Homestead
Elizabeth Mawers	Homestead
Daniel Molten	Allegheny
Elizabeth Arntman	Allegheny
George Waller	Pittsburg
Annie McCarthy	Pittsburg
William A. Minter	Wilkinsburg
Emily S. Henning	Wilkinsburg
Joseph Griffiths, Jr.	West Elizabeth
Lenora Campbell	West Elizabeth
Charley Swanson	Braddock
Betty Yohanson	Braddock
Thomas McMains	Westmoreland co
Mary J. McGrew	Westmoreland co
Richard W. Beiberich	Ross twp
Ida Wise	Ross twp
J. A. Hartford	Pittsburg
Annie C. Lang	Pittsburg
Edward De Temple	Pittsburg
Aggie Wandless	Pittsburg
Jacob Christ	Pittsburg
Lena Kramer	Pittsburg
James Hennennans, Jr.	Allegheny
Mary Schwab	Allegheny
Orin C. Patterson	Sharpsburg
Maggie W. Moore	Sharpsburg
E. U. Smith	Washington co
N. B. Wilson	Library
T. A. Nesbitt	Pittsburg
Elizabeth McGray	Pittsburg
Wm. McCullough	Pittsburg
Jennie McPhillamy	Pittsburg
Albert Collier	Uniontown
Grace Knight	Uniontown
John Maiher	Allegheny
Anna Hyre	Allegheny
Frank Russell	Pittsburg
Mirand Williams	Homestead
Charles R. Crosland	Reynoldton
Jennie V. Clymer	McKeesport
Charles H. Frank	Pittsburg
Lizzie Reisbeck	Pittsburg
A. B. Croup	Allegheny
Nannie E. Caldwell	Allegheny
Denny J. Kelly	Carnegie
Mary A. Connelly	Carnegie
Frederick William Frank	Braddock
Katie Hufnagle	Braddock
James Barrett	Pittsburg
Annie Halderman	Pittsburg
Sidney Ray	Pittsburg
Estella Rucker	Pittsburg
John Lees	McKeesport
Honora Earles	McKeesport
Geo. Reif	Economy
Ida Young	Allegheny
William Gorman	McKeesport
Delia O'Neil	McKeesport
W. B. Robinson	Allegheny
Martha Kelly	Allegheny
Tony Langwell	Westmoreland county
Maggie Bane	Westmoreland county
John Reilly	Carnegie
Mary Jane Wright	Carnegie
Frank V. Fuhrer	Pittsburg
Mary Osterman	Pittsburg
Samuel Clyde	Pittsburg
Jessie Allen	Pittsburg
John P. Wilson	Lawrence county
Alice Johnston	Lawrence county
Geo. B. Enslen	New Castle
Lizzie Walters	Allegheny
Leonard Keller	Allegheny
Bessie Hart	Allegheny
Harry E. Hurdman	Carnegie
Edith Barnum	Carnegie
P. W. Klein	Wilkinsburg
Sallie R. Numemacher	Reading
J. O. Miller	Baldwin twp
Magdalena Spinneweber	Mt. Oliver

A woman's back is the mainspring of her physical system.

TAKE CARE OF IT.

That's the sensible thing to do. Backache, lame back, pains in the limbs, all merely symptoms of disordered kidneys, but what a world of suffering they entail.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Regulate the kidneys by helping these delicate organs to perform their proper functions. They've cured hundreds of Pittsburgers.

Mrs. Peter Keifer, Reed & Devilliers street, Pittsburg, suffered 7 years. "Had terrible pains across my back," she said. "My whole system was affected; even walking gave me pain. Doan's Kidney Pills acted with wonderful promptness. They have entirely cured me."

Doan's Kidney Pills cost 50 cents at any drugstore.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Sole Agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

oc20-1t

DIED.

SHERIDAN—On Tuesday, October 15, 1895, in his 27th year, John Sheridan, formerly of the West End.

COLLINS—At his home, Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., on Tuesday, October 15, 1895, at 3:30 p. m., David Collins, in his 88th year.

HAASE—At his residence, 688 Ohio street, Allegheny, on Tuesday, October 15, 1895, at 8:15 p. m., Louis Haase, Sr., in his 68th year.

STEHLE—On Wednesday, October 16, 1895, at 6:45 a. m., Chas. Ph. Stehle, beloved son of Andreas and Rosa Stehle (nee Christ), in his 5th year.

WALLACE—On Wednesday, October 16, 1895, at 7:40 a. m., Miss Mary Wallace.

M'CARTHY—At the family residence, No. 3735 Boquet street, Oakland, on Wednesday, October 16, 1895, at 4 o'clock p. m., Owen McCarthy, aged 52 years 10 months.

DOUGHERTY—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, William L. Dougherty, aged 24 years.

ELLIS—On Wedneday evening, October 16, 1895, at Elgin, Ill., Miss Sarah Stone Ellis.

MUGELE—On Wednesday, October 16, 1895, at 5 p. m., Charles P. Mugele, in his 65th year, at his residence, 1807 Fifth ave.

B. & B.

Four Lines American

DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS.

More style and better quality in them than anything in like goods we've ever shown at prices:

20c, 25c, 35c and 45c.

New All-Wool Suitings, 50 inches wide,

50 Cents,

In red and black, blue and black, green and black, brown and gray, steel and blue, and other flecked mixtures. This hundred-piece lot of All-Wool Suitings surpasses any value ever sold at this establishment—the goods will back up the statement—and when you see you'll say so.

Imported Plaids 25c to $1.50.

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ALLEGHENY.

DR. WHITTIER,

814 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business and society permanently cured. CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES, all forms of scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and real cures. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 5 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. only. Call or address DR WHITTIER, 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

A PEEP at her mysteries. Effects of a sporting life. 80 page book for men, 20 pictures true to life. Sent sealed in plain wrapper for 10c silver or stamps. A.J.HENDERSON Drawer W, Kansas City, Mo

ROSENFELD—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, at 10 a. m., Peter Rosenfeld, in his 20th year.

SUTTON—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, Dorcas, wife of James Sutton, of Evans City, Pa.

MILES—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, at 2 o'clock a. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. Stewart, No. 1816 Carey alley, Frances Ellen Miles.

KORTE—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, Harry E. Korte, aged 40 years.

ELLIS—At Elgin, Ill., on Wednesday evening, October 16, 1895, Sarah Stone Ellis, in the 54th year of her age.

BURR—On Friday, October 18, 1895, at 8:45 a. m., John P. Burr, aged 25 years.

HISSRICH—At the residence of her mother, 14 Sawmill alley, Allegheny, Rosie Margaret Hissrich (nee Bond), beloved wife of Henry R. Hissrich, in the 22d year of her age.

KENEHAN—At Butler, Friday, October 18, 1895, at 6:30 a. m., John Kenehan, in his 87th year.

(Cleveland papers please copy.)

LAW—On Friday, October 18, 1895, at 12:15 a. m., Stansfield Law, at his residence, 165 Thirty-eighth street.

LEGLEITNER—On Friday evening, October 18, 1895, at 7:15 o'clock, Henry Raymond Legleitner, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Legleitner (nee Becker), aged 7 years 12 days.

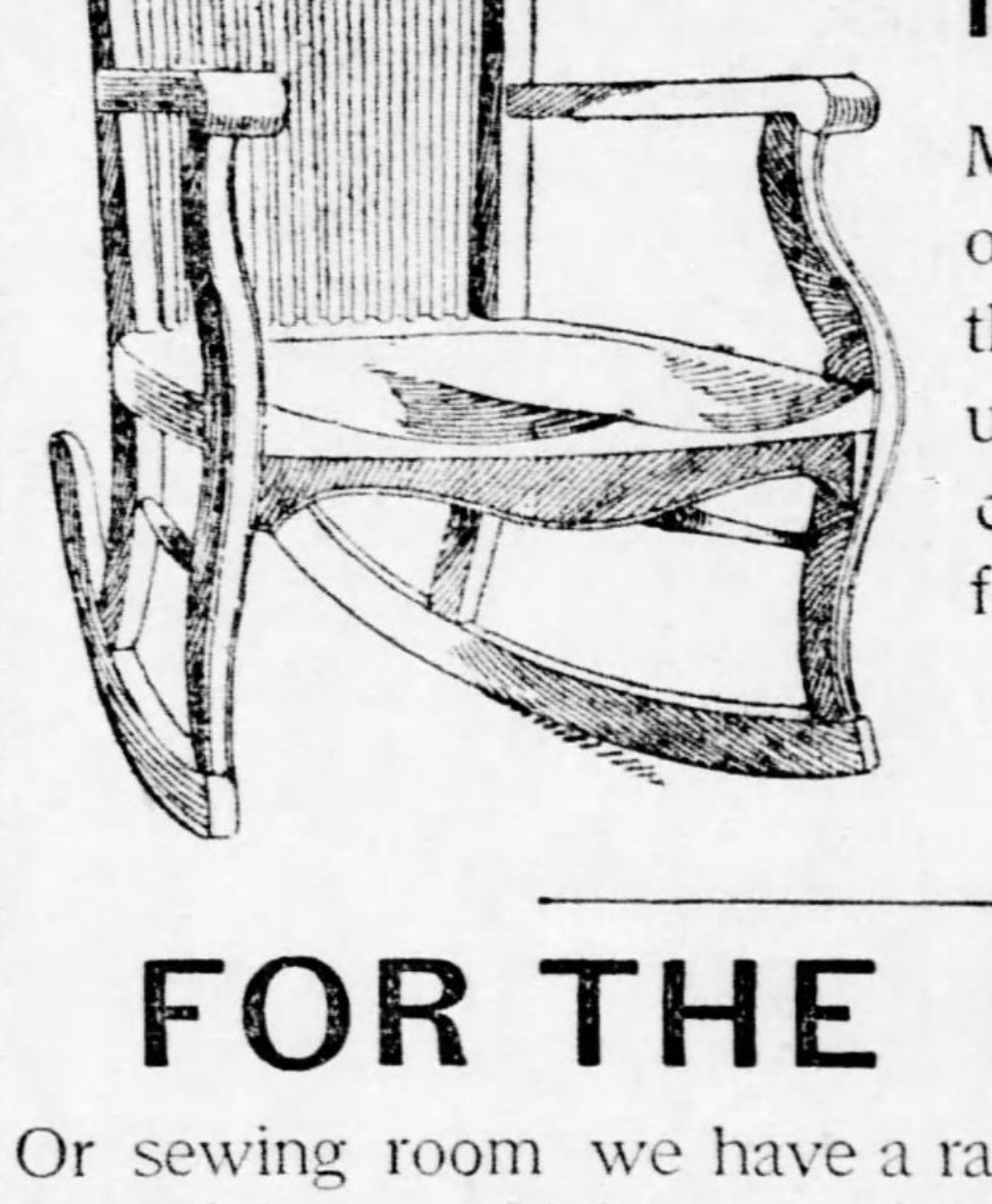
SCHAFER—On Friday morning, October 18, 1895, John C. Schafer, Jr., aged 43 years.

SEIGNER—On Friday, October 18, 1895, at 1:55 a. m., at his residence, 536 Homewood avenue, East End, J. Conrad Seigner, in his 60th year.

WETTACH—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, at 11:30 p. m., Flora Della, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Wettach (nee Dellenbach), aged 11 years 5 months 9 days.

CREED—On Friday, October 18, 1895, at 2 o'clock a. m., Edward G. Creed, in his 46th year.

CHALMERS—On Thursday, October 17, 1895, Frances K. Chalmers, aged 16, of typhoid fever, at the home of her mother, on Warren street, Allegheny.



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THIS HANDSOME ROCKER,

Mahogany finish, Curly Birch or Quartered Oak—a rocker that was made specially for us and that is worth every cent of $7—we have marked for this week,

$5.00.

FOR THE NURSERY

Or sewing room we have a rattan rocker that ought to find lots of favor. Light, graceful, comfortable; well made in every particular. Regular price would be $3. Present price is

$1.75.

A glance into our Fifth Avenue window will give you a hint of other good values in high grade Furniture and Carpets.

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